

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,19
P. J. Berckmans

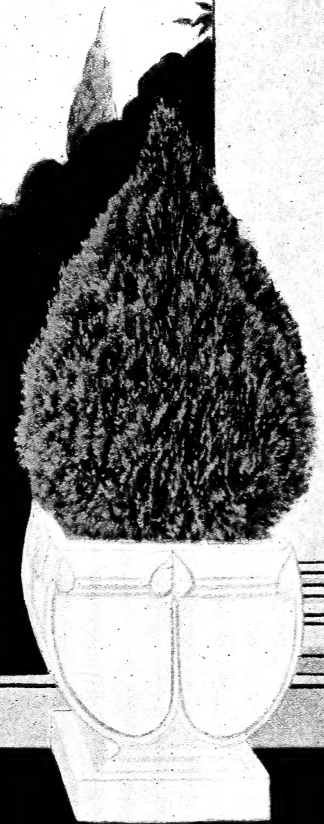
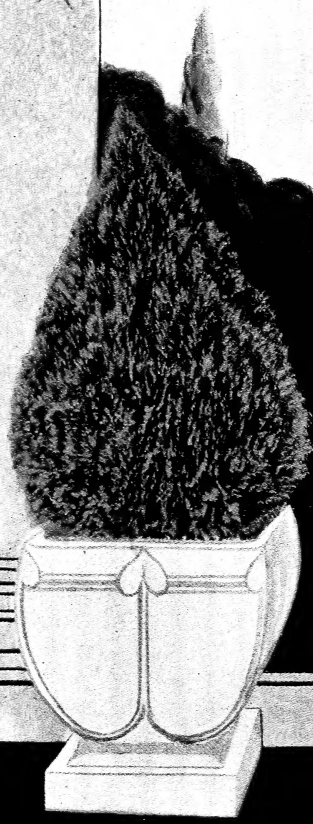
LIBRARY
RECEIVED

U. S. Department of Agriculture

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,
INCORPORATED
FRUITLAND NURSERIES
AUGUSTA, GA.

1908.

1909.



INTRODUCTION.



FIFTY-TWO years ago the **FRUITLAND NURSERIES** issued its first catalog, and began with twenty acres planted in nursery stock. This has now evolved into the largest commercial nursery in the middle South, and where a larger line of products are grown than in any other similar Southern establishment.

The several branches of our Nursery are divided into departments, each of which is in charge of a competent foreman, and special care is, therefore, secured in its management.

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES are located west of and adjoining the limits of the City of Augusta, on the Washington road (a continuation of Broad street), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the State, thus enabling us to produce trees and plants under the most favorable conditions. In addition to the above area, we have leased for a term of years a 240-acre farm 10 miles from the home tract. A large portion of this new land is now planted in nursery stock.

We have no connection whatever with any other nursery; do not employ agents, and, therefore, deal directly with our customers.

THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT is divided as follows: Roses, 15 acres; Fruit Trees, 300 acres; Grape-vines, 5 acres; Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, 100 acres; Small Fruits, 10 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 30 acres.

THE GREENHOUSE AND PLANT DEPARTMENT now includes over 60,000 square feet of glass. All modern improved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and in addition to the plant-houses an area of 30,000 feet of coldframes allows us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants, which in our mild climate do not require artificial heat.

We may, therefore, claim that our stock of trees and plants, in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the southern climate and to southern fruit-growers, together with healthy growth and large size, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

LANDSCAPE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. In this Department is handled all questions that may arise with our patrons as to the improvement of private estates, city lots, public grounds, parks, cemeteries, etc., topographical surveys are made, grading and planting plans furnished and consultation given on such subjects as tree moving, planting, pruning and trimming, preparation of soil for special purposes, road, driveway and walk building, drainage and sewerage disposal.

Our charges for services are as moderate as is consistent with good work and results, and all work entrusted to us is carefully executed by experienced men under direct supervision of the firm.

It is a pleasure to us to answer inquiries from our patrons concerning the improvement of their grounds. For further information as to the work of this Department, refer to Page 16.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE reaches such distant points as Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East and West Indies, Brazil, the Bermudas and every section of Europe and North and South America.

PRICES—It is not our object to grow or offer cheap stock, such as is so often palmed off on the public. Within the past few years the cost of production has increased materially, until in many cases it has fully doubled. The market price of stock in many instances is equalled by the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and materials; therefore, when quality of products is considered, our prices will be found as low as those of any first-class nursery.

CATALOG will be mailed free on application. This **Descriptive Catalog** of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Palms, etc., is issued annually in August.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, (Incorporated),

Drawer 1070, AUGUSTA, GA.

SUGGESTIONS.

ALWAYS address all communications to P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Drawer 1070, Augusta, Ga., and NOT to individuals.

NOTE ALL QUOTATIONS ARE FOR IMMEDIATE ACCEPTANCE, SUBJECT TO STOCK BEING SOLD. NO LIABILITY TO ATTACH TO US WHERE FROST, DROUGHT OR OTHER CASUALTIES BEYOND OUR CONTROL PREVENT DELIVERY OF STOCK THAT MAY BE CONTRACTED FOR.

ORDER EARLY, as orders are filled in rotation. Do not wait until the ground is ready to plant before sending in your order.

NAME AND ADDRESS—Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in Catalog. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same name.

Give your postoffice, county and state, also street or postoffice box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

EXPRESS—In all cases when possible we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a reduction of 20% from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application. (No shipments made at the 3 cents per pound valuation unless we are so instructed by our customers. The 3 cents per pound valuation carries a lower rate of freight than when shipments are made without this valuation clause.)

PACKING—We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

A charge of 25 cents to 50 cents for packing is made on all orders under \$5.00; over this amount packing is free, except on export orders. As these require large quantities of moss and extra labor, the packing charges are from \$2.00 to \$5.00, according to size of case.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Cash with order or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. orders we require 25% of the bill remitted before shipment.

REMITTANCES—Remittances should be made by Postoffice or Express Money Orders, or by checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks on all points except Augusta and New York, please add $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at sender's risk. **MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY.**

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect when leaving our hands, but after delivering to forwarders all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser.

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES—Prices given for these on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class, at 100 rate; less than 40, at 10 rate; 400, at 1,000 rate.

RESERVING ORDERS—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season, an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

CLUB ORDERS—Special rates given on application.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants that prove untrue.

SHIPPING FACILITIES—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroad, and two lines of steamers upon the Savannah river, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON—This usually commences about the middle of October or so soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and for all open-ground trees and plants continues until the middle of March, or until the buds begin to swell. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent out any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES—Our nurseries are free from these. Certificates of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

FUMIGATION—We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by State law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or diseases of any kind is made doubly sure.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART.

Distance Apart Each Way	Number of Plants	Distance Apart Each Way	Number of Plants	Distance Apart Each Way	Number of Plants
1 foot.....	43,560	7 feet.....	888	16 feet.....	170
2 feet.....	10,890	8 feet.....	680	18 feet.....	134
3 feet.....	4,840	9 feet.....	537	20 feet.....	108
4 feet.....	2,722	10 feet.....	435	25 feet.....	70
5 feet.....	1,742	12 feet.....	302	30 feet.....	48
6 feet.....	1,210	13 feet.....	222	35 feet.....	35
		15 feet.....	193	40 feet.....	27

Hints for Planters

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Before planting, prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a 2-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost, well decomposed, or about 1 pound of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manure.

SELECTION OF TREES—For this climate experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a 4 or 5-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree as possible.

PREPARATION OF TREES—Before planting remove the broken roots, cut back one-year peach, apple and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length, or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees, see Page 8.) Plant about 2 inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row.

TIME FOR PLANTING—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable. Do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March, and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

AFTER-CULTURE—FOR GARDENS: Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in the spring.

FOR ORCHARDS: Drill in cow-peas in May or June or keep the ground planted in cotton, vegetables or melons. Leave at least 4 feet between trees and crop. Cultivate frequently until middle of August. Do not plant corn or small grain crops in your orchard if soil is of light character, but for stiff soils devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using a suitable commercial fertilizer; turn under in spring and drill in peas as above directed. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal, plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received do not open the boxes, but place them in a cellar or some cool dark room that is free from frost, and let them remain until all frost is drawn out. If no cellar or frost-proof room, bury the box in saw dust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without sudden exposure of stock to heat, light or air. Even if frozen solid the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

Injurious Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this catalog allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists. The following remedies are compiled from the latest recommendations of the most prominent entomologists and pathologists:

APPLES

APPLE WORM (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), or **CODLING-MOTH**. Spray with Paris Green at the rate of 6 ounces to 50 gallons of water, and Bordeaux mixture, after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprays than mentioned above are of no value against the first brood, when dealing with the codling-moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison

at the only time it is possible to do so. A second brood of apple worms appear from the middle to the last of June, in Georgia—later farther north—and spraying for this brood is advisable in many cases. As a general rule, spray the last week in June, and again two weeks later, with Bordeaux-Paris Green mixture. Bordeaux not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codling-moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris Green to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

BORE (*Saperda candida*). Examine trees in spring and again in June and dig out the grubs with a wire.

Then wash the collar of roots and parts of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

CATERPILLAR (*Chlorocampa Americana*). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris Green 8 ounces, lime 1 pound, water 50 gallons.

SPRING CANKER WORM (*Paleacrita vernata*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or train oil; or spray with 6 ounces Paris Green and 1 pound lime to 50 gallons Bordeaux or water.

WOOLLY APHIS (*Schizoneura lanigera*). For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about 3 inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots, distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 15 per cent. kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventative and fertilizer. Badly infested trees should receive kerosene treatment.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

CURCULIO (*Conotracheus nenuphar*). Spray the trees before the blossoms open, with a solution of arsenate of lead, 3 lbs.; lime, 2 lbs., to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with arsenate of lead when the blossoms have fallen; ten days later Bordeaux and arsenate of lead. If peach and plum trees are in foliage, use 3 lbs. copper sulphate, 9 lbs. lime and 50 gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper made of sheeting and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet, having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, beginning at daylight and continuing until 8 or 9 o'clock. It will hardly pay to jar the trees at any other time. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

PEACH TREE BORER (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). The old method of worming peach trees during winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms cause too much damage before being removed. A better method is the following:

Supposing that we start with an infested orchard, first worm the trees in the spring; this will lessen the number of worms that will reach maturity. About July 1st apply a wash to a height of 18 to 20 inches, allowing it to go well down on the roots. Immediately afterward draw up the earth to the trees forming a cone 6 to 8 inches above the level. This will force the borer-moths to deposit eggs up above the mound of earth. The wash previously applied will help to repel the moths. A second application of deterrent wash, during August, should be applied if the first wash gets thin; that is, keep the bark coated.

The following is an excellent wash for peach trees: One bushel of quick-lime, 20 lbs. of sulphur, 1 gallon of coal-tar, 50 gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in 10 gallons of water in barrel, add lime, keep well stirred. When entirely slacked dilute to 50 gallons.

During the last of October remove the mound from around the trees, and thoroughly scrape and clean the bark. This will kill many young worms and probably some eggs. Now apply the wash again as it may kill many little borers that may be exposed but not actually

killed by the scraping process. Worm the trees in the spring for the few worms that may escape the treatment just suggested.

SAN JOSE SCALE (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter treatment we would recommend either lime-sulphur wash or lime-sulphur-salt wash. Experiments have shown that salt is not necessary, but is preferred by some people. Spray in December and again late in February or early March. For summer treatment would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or use the regular strength of lime, sulphur and salt mixture, applying this with a brush to the trunks and larger limbs only. None of this mixture should be put on the foliage or young growth.

OTHER SCALE INSECTS, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit or other trees, can be eradicated by the use of kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap or Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

(Note—If your trees are infected with any insects or fungous diseases, send infected portion to your Experiment Station, your State Entomologist or U. S. Entomologist at Washington, D. C.)

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

BORER (*Prionus*). These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree; and must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

CATERPILLAR (*Catocala maestosa*). This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris Green, 4 ounces, lime 1 pound to 50 gallons of water.

PECAN BUD WORM (*Proteopteryx Deludana*). Spray the trees just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, and repeat application 10 days later. If the worms appear again in June or July, repeat the same treatment. This will also help control the pecan case bearer.

TWIG GIRDLE (*Oncideres cingulatus*). All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.

GRAPE-VINES

BORER (*Prionus*). Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

FLEA BEETLE (*Haltica Chalybea*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

GRAPE CURCULIO (*Coeliodes inaequalis*). Paris Green or arsenate of lead solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

LEAF HOPPER (*Erythroneura vitis*). Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

LEAF FOLDER (*Desmia funeralis*). Kerosene emulsion or Paris Green or arsenate of lead as a spray.

PHYLLOXERA. Various insecticides are recommended but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

STAWBERRIES

BEETLE (*Haltica ignita*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Dangerous Fungous Diseases

APPLE TREE BLIGHT may be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

BLACK ROT IN GRAPES. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeat every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

BLACK KNOT IN PLUMS. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

BROWN ROT ON PEACHES, PLUMS AND NECTARINES. Spray with Bordeaux mixture, containing 4 pounds copper sulphate, 6 pounds lime to 50 gallons of water, before the buds swell. When fruit is well set,

Bordeaux (3-9-50) Repeat this spraying at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Spraying may be continued until fruit begins to ripen. Even this reduced strength Bordeaux may burn foliage during very wet seasons. Dusting with flowers of sulphur is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used, but the sulphur should be applied every 10 to 14 days. All mummified fruit and limbs showing brown rot must be removed and burned.

PEACH AND PLUM ROSETTE. Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.

PEACH LEAF CURL (*Exoascus deformans*). Spray with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during late fall or at least one month before the fruit buds open; when trees are thoroughly covered only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. Recent experiments indicate that fall spraying will control leaf curl as well as early spring treatment, if trees are well-coated. If spraying

has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves and save the fruit crop. In case of San Jose scale in the same orchard the lime, salt and sulphur wash may be used effectively against both scale and leaf curl at one spraying.

PEAR BLIGHT. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling spray with copper solution; as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture (3-9-50) and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later repeat application and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading. During winter, carefully remove all blighted twigs, and pay particular attention to removing all blight occurring in main limbs or branches. Send for bulletin on "Control of Pear Blight," which can be secured from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., or from the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga. Disinfect the pruning shears.

RUST ON RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES. Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAE

ARSENATE OF LEAD can be used as a substitute for Paris Green and London Purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Copper-sulphate, 4 pounds; quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper-sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding 25 gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have 25 gallons. The blue-stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than 24 hours. Remember this.

COPPER-SULPHATE SOLUTION. Dissolve 1 pound of copper-sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape vines and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

KEROSENE EMULSION. One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of Kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added). Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

LARKIN'S SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP is an universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

LEMON OIL. We have found this an invaluable in-

secticide for all plants grown in greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

LIME AND SULPHUR WASH. Lime, unslaked, 25 pounds; sulphur, ground, 20 pounds; water, to make 60 gallons. Place 8 to 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The Lime and Sulphur Wash is now generally recommended for controlling San Jose scale, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

NAPTHA SOAP AND NICOTICIDE. One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of Nicotinic acid to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have the water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for Red Spider.

PARIS GREEN. Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces Paris Green, 1 pound fresh lime to 50 gallons of water. Paris Green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

POWDERS. With 50 pounds of land plaster mix one pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

PYRETHRUM. One ounce of the "Bubach" powder, add to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

SULPHUR, 1 pound; 1 pound of air-slaked lime, and boil it in 8 quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about 6 quarts; add 1 gallon of this mixture to 50 gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five to six days until the spider is eradicated.

TOBACCO, 1 pound; boiling water, 2 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice aphides (plant lice).

WHITE HELLEBORE, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape-vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright sunny days. (We recommend the Gould Pumps. Write us for prices on these; we can save you money.)

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL INSECT AND BUG EXTERMINATOR



Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in and out of doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, greenfly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and noninjurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying

results. We have discontinued handling anything smaller than the 10-lb. size. **10-lb. cake by express \$3.00**

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of northern or European origin succeed equally as well as southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for late fall and winter. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states. The season of maturity is given for the latitude of Augusta.

For orchard and long-lived trees plant only standards, grown by either being budded or grafted upon whole seedling stocks. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have always advocated planting trees propagated on whole seedling stocks, and hold to the same practice now.

Clay or clay loam are the best lands for Apples. Plow well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained.

PRICES OF TREES:—

	Each	10	100	1000
Standard, 2-year-old, well branched, 5 to 7 feet.....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
Standard, 2-year, 4 ft., medium branched, or 1-year, 4 to 6 ft., single stem	.15	1.25	10.00	80.00

Distance for planting, 20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals.

ASTRACHAN RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable.

COFFMAN. Medium large, roundish oblate, striped and splashed with red, white dots. Flesh fine juicy, white, of good quality. An improvement on Red June. Tree upright grower. June.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large; oblate, conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July. Exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home market Apple. Invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET. (Southern Striped June). Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high-flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks. Very productive. Gravenstein. Large; striped; juicy, subacid. June and July.

Hominy, or Sops of Wine. Medium; red; very juicy subacid. July.

HORSE (Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.) Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying; known everywhere. July and August. Very productive.



SIX-YEAR KANSAS QUEEN APPLE

KANSAS QUEEN. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. June and August.

May Pippin. Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhode's Orange. Large conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals.

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

CAROLINA GREENING (Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese). Medium green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine favor. September to January. Compact grower and prolific.

EQUINETELEE (Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh, yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September and lasts until November. Tree compact and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, green, subacid; quality best. August and September.

Grimes' Golden. Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp; rich, subacid; very good. October to December.

HARGROVE. Origin, Haywood county, N. C.; above medium to large, oblate, golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity, October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall Apples.

HAYWOOD. A seedling of Hoover; yellow and dark crimson cheek; flesh white, subacid; good quality. Maturity October. Compact growth.

M.S. BRYAN. Origin, Walker county, Georgia. Very large, orange-red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow; crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity, October. Very showy fruit.

WINTER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals.

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

BEN DAVIS (N. Y. Pippin, and Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium, oblate, greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Bismarck. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Has fruited with us.

Horn. (N. C. Vandevere). Medium; flat or conical; here and further south dark crimson; further north green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.

Mangum (Carter, Gully.) Medium; red striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good keeper.

POORHOUSE (synonyms, Winter Green and Winter Queen.) Large, roundish oblate; pale yellowish green, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid; very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is a valuable addition to our varieties, as it is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good; tree thrifty; but open grower.

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome, medium quality. Moderate grower, good bearer. October to April.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. This Apple cannot be classed as of first quality, but is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety.

STEVENSON'S. Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. A regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY. Medium; subacid; quality best. November to January. Resembles Pryor's Red.

WINESAP. Small to medium; red; vinous, quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL or JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER. Medium; whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid, very good. October to January. A profitable market variety for the upper sections.

(Note—Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.)

CRAB APPLES

HEWES' VIRGINIA CRAB. Small; dark red; regular and profuse bearer; valuable for cider. October to March.

Siberian Crabs. These produce an abundance of small fruit much esteemed for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty, Red and Transcendent.**

APRICOTS

PRICE OF TREES:—	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet, branched.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July. The best varieties are as follows:

EARLY GOLDEN (DuBois.) Fruit small, rounded oval; skin smooth, pale orange, moderately juicy and sweet; very good flavor.

MOORPARK. (Dunmore, Temple's, deNancy, etc.) Fruit large; skin orange, brownish-red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor.

ROMAN. (Transparent, Grosse Germaine, etc.) Fruit

medium sized; skin pale yellow, sometimes dotted with a few red spots; flesh dull yellow, soft, rather dry; one of the largest growing and hardiest apricot trees.

ROYAL. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

ST. AMBROSE. Large, early; skin deep yellow; flesh sugary and juicy.

CHERRIES

All grafted or budded upon Mahaleb stock, which is the most desirable for this section. The Cherry is uncertain in this latitude and still more unreliable further south, but in the upper sections it succeeds well.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

PRICE OF TREES:—	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
Two-year, 4 to 5 feet, branched.....	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
One and two-year, 3 to 4 feet, branched.....	.25	2.00	17.50

DYEHOUSE. A very early and popular variety. Ripens one week earlier than Early Richmond.

EARLY RICHMOND. Deep red. A very valuable variety.

LATE DUKE. Large; light red. Late.

MAY DUKE. Dark red. A very popular sort. Early.

OLIVET. Large; red; subacid.

ROYAL DUKE. Dark red.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

PRICE OF TREES:—	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
Two-year, 5 to 6 feet, branched.....	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
One and two-year, 4 to 5 feet, whips or partly branched....	.25	2.00	17.50

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large; black.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Large; yellow and red.

LUELLING. Very large; black. Very fine.

WINDSOR. Large; liver-colored. Fine late variety.

WERDEE'S EARLY BLACK. Large; black. Early.

YELLOW SPANISH. Large; early; has a red cheek; juicy. One of the best.

FIGS

PRICE OF TREES:—	Each	10	100
2 years old, heavy	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
1-year-old .....	.20	1.50	12.00

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Capitals.

BRUNSWICK, or MADONNA. Very large; violet; good and productive.
BLACK ISCHIA. Medium; blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy.
BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.
CELESTIAL. Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.
Genoa. Medium; yellow.
GREEN ISCHIA. Green, crimson pulp; prolific.
LEMON. Large; yellow; sweet.
Madeline. Small; pale yellow.
White Marseilles.) Varieties recommended for drying.
White Neri.....) Both produce large fruit.

NECTARINES

PRICE OF TREES:—	Each	10	100
1-year, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio and brown rot, and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

COOSA. Fruit large, red; flesh white; origin North Georgia.
EARLY VIOLET. White with blush cheek; flesh tender, juicy and of good flavor.
ELRUGE. Red; mottled darker.
NEW WHITE. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.
VICTORIA. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

PEACHES

PRICE OF TREES:—	Each.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
One year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
One year, 4 to 5 feet, heavy.....	.15	1.25	10.00	\$70.00
One year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky.....	.10	1.00	8.00	60.00

Varieties for Commercial Orchards in Capitals.

All of our Peach Trees are propagated from buds taken from the best bearing trees. We, therefore, know our trees to be true to name, perfectly healthy, free from disease and first-class in every respect. We do not grow cheap and inferior Peach Trees.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING THE PEACH—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees, 18x18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cottonseed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise woodlice will injure them. In preparing orchard land, plow deep. If necessary, subsoil. Cow-peas drilled in 2 feet apart, leaving at least 4 feet on each side of the trees, is the best crop to grow in a Peach orchard. Cultivate frequently, and in February or March turn under the cow-peas. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation. After the cow-peas have been turned under, all subsequent cultivation can be done with a harrow and cultivator. After the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop.

FREESTONES

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific and bear very young.

Angel. (For Florida and Sub-Tropical sections only.) Large; roundish, slightly pointed; skin yellow, highly waxed with red; flesh white, juicy, fine flavor; seedling of Peen-to; freestone; ripens in north Florida, June 20th.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower; very prolific; fine shipper. Ripe July 5 to 20.

BERENICE (China strain.) Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of August.

In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper; its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, in 1877, and after 30 years' trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

CARMAN. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripe June 20 to July 1.

Chair's Choice. Large; yellow; flesh very fine; heavy bearer; an excellent variety; August 15th to 30th.

Climax. (For Florida and Sub-Tropical sections only.) A seedling of Honey, but larger; a heavy bearer; fruit of good appearance, round, slightly oblong,



BROWN TURKEY FIG

FREESTONE PEACHES—Continued.

point re-curved; pale yellow, washed red; flesh yellowish white, fine grain, sweet. Ripens north Florida, June 25th to July 5th.

Columbia (Pace, Yellow Indian, Tinley, etc.) Large dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

Dr. Berckmans. Large; creamy white, bluish cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, of the highest flavor. A seedling of the Chinese Cling but surpasses any variety of the same parentage maturing at the same season. Middle to end of July.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July. An excellent shipping variety. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively.

Emma. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort in some sections.

Everbearing. (Freestone of Indian Type.) In some sections this remarkable peach begins to ripen about July 1st to 15th and continues to produce successive crops until about the middle of September. Fruit varies in size from large to medium, is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and pink veins. Oblong, tapering to the apex; flesh white with red veins near the skin. Very juicy and of excellent flavor. We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for Commercial Orchards, but for family use only.

Flaitas, or Yellow St. John (May Beauty.) Medium, roundish; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10th.

Florida Gem. (For Florida and Sub-Tropical sections only.) A seedling of Honey, of large size; highly colored; roundish, oblong, pointed; sweet and juicy; red at the pit. A valuable market sort; ripens, July 1 to 10 in north Florida.

FORD'S. An excellent large white flesh peach of Chinese type; quality good; a heavy and reliable bearer; June 15th to 30th.

Governor Hogg. Large; white, with beautiful cheek; flesh white, tender and juicy, highly flavored; red at pit, semi-cling; June 20th to 25th.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens a week later than Alexander, but much larger. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite and profitable early market sort.

HILEY (Early Belle.) Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season.

Honey. Medium size; oblong with a sharp re-curved point; creamy white, washed and mottled carmine; of honey sweetness; June 15th to July 1st.

Imperial. A Florida variety; very large, roundish, oblong; skin greenish yellow, red bluish; flesh white, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Ripe in North Florida June 25th to July 5th.

MAYFLOWER. A new variety from North Carolina, very highly recommended by the originator; one week earlier than Sneed; fruit round and entirely covered with red; blooms late; very hardy; not fruited as yet with us.

Pallas. Seedling of Honey originated by Dr. L. E. Berckmans. Fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more round in shape; flesh white, melting and vinous; July 10th.

Peen-to Free. Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained, good quality. As this Peach colors a long time before maturity or full development, it is often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality. As this Peach blooms in January, it is only adapted to Florida and sub-tropical sections. Matures in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September.

Red River. An improvement on Early Louise, but of

larger size; quality best; creamy white, with a pink cheek. June 10th to 15th.

ROBERT. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous, quality best. A reliable sort; August 15th.

SALWAY. A well-known and popular variety; large; dull yellow, mottled brownish red; flesh yellow, firm, but rather acid. Fine flavor. August 15th.

SNEED (Bowers, Peebles.) Medium; creamy white, with carmine mottling; flesh greenish white, juicy; semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens on an average of six to eight days before the Alexander.

Summerour, or Atlanta. Very large, round; deep yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of good quality. Maturity from middle to end of September. This Peach fills a gap which has long been open in the season of maturity, because it ripens after all the good freestones are gone.

THURBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottling; flesh very juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity 1st to 10th of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but is perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

WADDELL. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific; a fine market sort. Ripe June 25th.

WONDERFUL. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine bluish; flesh yellow, firm, good. Good for late marketing.

CLINGSTONES

Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet, very good; middle of October.

Bidwell's Early. (For Florida and Sub-Tropical sections only.) A Peen-to seedling; creamy white with pale pink cheek; flesh very fine grained, buttery, melting and juicy; semi-cling; size, medium to large; ripens in North Florida early in May.

Demming's September. Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone, juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet juicy, apricot flavor. Middle of September. Superior for canning.

GENERAL LEE. Improved Chinese Cling. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10.

Heath Late White. (White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Ravy, White Globe, Henrietta, etc.) Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September.

Juno. Very large; deep yellow, mottled with orange-crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, subacid; quality best. August 10 to 20.

Kent. An excellent new variety which originated at Augusta, Georgia; fruit of large size slightly depressed at apex; greenish yellow skin tinted carmine at apex and on cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, of fine flavor; skin very tough, but peels readily; August 1st to 15th.

Oriole. Large; yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow-fleshed Chinese Cling.

Pendleton. Very large; yellow; very good quality. Beginning of September.

Pineapple. (Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early, Lemon Cling, etc.) Large; oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, of excellent quality. Middle of August.

Plant. Very large; covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. An improved Orange Cling; July 25th to August 10th.

Stonewall Jackson. Almost identical to General Lee in size and quality, but ripens a week later; tree a more compact grower. July 10th to 20th.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of October.

PEARS

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South.

We grow standard pear trees principally, but can supply dwarfs of a few varieties as below mentioned:

PRICE OF TREES:—	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, 2 years, 5 feet and up, well branched.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Standard, 1 year, 4 feet and up, whips or partly branched, or 2 years medium..	.25	2.00	17.50
Dwarf, 1 year .....	.25	2.00	

Distance for Planting—Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South. We offer an immense stock of thrifty, well-grown trees.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall Pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the tree is surprising. If allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August and between the LeConte and the Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Hawaii (or Sandwich Island). Medium; round, Bergamotte shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. Valuable for cooking and canning purposes. October to December.

LeConte, or Chinese Pear. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or drawers its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to the end of August. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

Smith's Almost identical with LeConte, in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

SUMMER

Alamo. Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, bronze cheek. Tree vigorous grower; bears young.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Belle Lucrative (Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Autonne.) Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Beurre Giffard. Medium size; juicy. Middle of June. Tree a straggling grower.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting; very good. Tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet; handsome. August.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Petite Marguerite. Small, very early, an improvement upon Doyenne d'Ete. Beginning of June.

Philadelphia. Large, melting, very good; July 15th.

Seckle. Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August. (Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.)

Wilder. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek, melting, sweet and very good. A very attractive Pear. Beginning in June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable early market fruit.

AUTUMN AND WINTER

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting. Fine tree, and regular bearer. September. (Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.)

Beurre Diel. Very large; buttery, rich; vigorous grower. September.

Beurre Superfine. Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August. (Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.)

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy and well-flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and most reliable bearer. Middle of August to September. (Can supply this in both standard and dwarf trees.)

Lawrence. Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.

Sheldon. Large round, russetty; first quality; last of August.

N. B.—In addition to the varieties listed above, we can supply a few trees each of ten other desirable kinds.

PERSIMMONS

(JAPANESE)

(Diospyros Kaki)

PRICE OF TREES:—	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
Two-year, Grafted, heavy, well-branched, 5 feet and up.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	.....
One-year, Grafted, single-stem, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	\$17.50

The Japanese Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt, and it does especially well in the Coast Region. It is a vigorous grower and an early and most prolific bearer; in fact, bears too profusely and, therefore, the fruit should be properly thinned. This fruit is coming to the front for market purposes and where known commands good prices, as it usually comes on the market in the fall and early winter. For shipment the fruit should be packed in flat boxes with divisions, and each specimen wrapped in paper. Some varieties have dark flesh, which are edible while the fruit is still hard, whereas, the light flesh varieties must be thoroughly matured before they can be eaten, as they are much more astringent.

The quality of the persimmon becomes greatly improved after being house-ripened. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang upon the tree in this section until just before frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties when fully matured. Many of the late ripening varieties can be kept until January or February. Some varieties will be seedless during certain years and then again in other years they will contain more or less seed. Furthermore both round and pointed specimens are sometimes produced on the same tree.

Among. (Yemon.) Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight six ounces; flesh red, very sweet, and edible while still solid.

Hachiya (beehive in Japan.) (Synonyms: Costata, Imperial, Yomato, etc.) Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed, 2½ by 3 inches; average weight 5 ounces; flesh deep orange red, astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume (100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight.)

This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round red-fleshed varieties, and, as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, Tane-Nashi or Seedless, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange-yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of form and color has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually

PERSIMMONS—Continued.

flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Maru. Medium size, shaped like a tomato; flesh light-colored; fine quality. Sometimes brown-fleshed specimens are produced, which are edible while hard.

Miyotan (Mazeli.) Round or slightly oblong, 2½ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half brown

and half red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

Okame. (Mikado.) Large, roundish oblate, sometimes with quarter marks; skin orange-yellow; flesh brownish red, good quality. Edible while solid.

Tsuru-no-ko. (Stork Egg, Mino Kaki.) Large, oblong, 2½ by 3½ inches, weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact, of vigorous growth.

PLUMS**PRICE OF TREES:—**

	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 7 feet, extra heavy.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	17.50

CHICKASAW PLUMS

(Improved Type)

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet apart each way.

Cumberland. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. Maturity August and September. Very prolific. Tree thrifty and good grower.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet, good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit, prolific bearer. Profitable for early shipments.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

The following varieties of Plums thrive best in the Piedmont sections.

Clyman. Seedling from California. Large; reddish-purple; flesh firm; freestone; vigorous and a good bearer.

Giant Prune. The largest Prune known; fruit averaging 1½ to 2 ounces each; retaining the good qualities of the smaller varieties. Desirable for the upper sections.

Imperial Gage. Large; oval; golden green; juicy, rich, first quality.

Lombard. Medium, violet-red; juicy, good; hardy and productive. The leading market variety. Ripens early in July.

Shropshire Damson. Medium; dark purple; esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and productive.

JAPANESE PLUMS*Prunus triflora* of botanists;*Prunus Japonica* of pomologists.

Abundance, or Yellow Flesh Botan. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply-pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several names as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

America. Fruit very large; glossy coral-red; flesh light yellow; good quality; very hardy. A very valuable sort. Excellent for jellies. Ripens middle to last of June.

Apple. (From L. Burbank, 1898.) Fruit large, 2½ inches in diameter; reddish-purple when ripe; flesh firm, deep red, sweet or subacid, rich, high-flavored; nearly freestone. Ripens middle to last of June.

Burbank. In general characteristics resembles Abundance, or Yellow-flesh Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity

here is from two to three weeks later or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for northern states.

Chabot. Two to 2½ inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. Identical with Bailey of several growers.

Chalco. Tree an unusually strong grower. Productive and hardy; fruit almost standard; large flat tomato-shaped; reddish-purple; flesh yellow, firm and meaty, very sweet. Ripens before Burbank.

Combination. One of Burbank's best. An extremely handsome, large, early light crimson plum of the very best quality. Flavor unsurpassed. Nearly globular, uniform; flesh light yellow; nearly freestone. Ripens 5th to 15th of June.

Douglass (Synonyms: Munson, of Prof. Bailey; Hytanka, of Texas growers.) Large, pointed; dark purplish-carmine, with blue bloom; juicy, sweet; very good; clingstone. July 20th to August 1st. Exceedingly attractive as to color.

First. As its name indicates, it is the first plum to ripen. Medium size; pale amber, with faint blush on sunny side; flesh moderately firm; sweet and juicy. Ripens three weeks earlier than Red Nagate.

Georgeson. Round; clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow, sweet and of gage flavor. June 15 to July 1.

Kelsey. Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small. Semi-cling. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Kerr (Hattankio No. 2.) Variable in shape, usually pointed, 1½ by 1½ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the Hattankio-Togari (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called Hattankio-Maru (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10th to 20th. Very prolific; an excellent early market, as well as dessert fruit.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum.) Medium to large, round, golden-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 1st to 15th. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate, or Red June, or Long Fruit. 1½ by 1½ inches; pointed; skin thick, purplish-red with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. (Yonemomo.) Large; skin dark purplish-red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section and adapted to the Middle and Northern States.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.

QUINCES

40c each; \$3.00 for 10, except where noted.

These succeed best in strong, clay soils, in special localities and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some situations Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Angers. A productive, old variety. Fruit rather acid. 25 cents each; \$2.00 for ten.

Apple or Orange. Large, round. Excellent late variety. Bears abundantly.

Rea's (Rea's Mammoth). A very large and fine variety of the apple quince. A thrifty grower and productive. By some considered the best of all quinces.

NUT-BEARING TREES

ALMONDS

	Each	10
1-year-old, budded trees, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50
Princess and Sultana. Both are prolific and soft-shell varieties, and are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe for commercial purposes. Almonds are unreliable in most of the middle sections of the South, as they bloom early, and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. They are more successful in Florida.		

CHESTNUTS

	Each	10	100
American Chestnuts. Our native variety.			
Heavy trees, 4 to 5 feet, well branched			
8 years	\$0.50		
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.25	\$2.00	
Large Spanish Chestnuts. Produces very large nuts, not so sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance commands a ready sale. Does well in this locality; an early and heavy bearer.			
	Each	10	100
6 feet, extra heavy, well branched, 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$75.00
5 to 6 feet, very heavy, well branched, 1 to 1¼-in. cal. ....	.75	6.00	50.00
4 feet, well branched.....	.50	4.00	30.00
3 feet, partly brached.....	.25	2.00	15.00

FILBERTS

European White. Of easy culture, growing 6 to 8 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.

	Each	10	100
6 years, 6 to 8 feet, very heavy bushes	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
5 years, 5 to 6 ft., heavy branched .....	.50	4.00	30.00
4 years, 3 to 4 ft., heavy branched .....	.35	3.00	20.00
3 years, 2 to 3 feet, stocky.....	.25	2.00	15.00

PECANS

All of our Pecans are budded on 2-year thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a beautiful stock of the following well-known varieties

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet, very heavy.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
3 feet, very heavy	1.25	10.00	90.00
2 feet, heavy.....	1.00	8.00	75.00

Bolton. A Florida variety of excellent quality. Nut oval shape; large size, running forty to the pound. Fine cracking quality, heavy kernel of good flavor. Tree annual and prolific bearer.

Frotscher's Egg Shell. Very large; nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entire from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

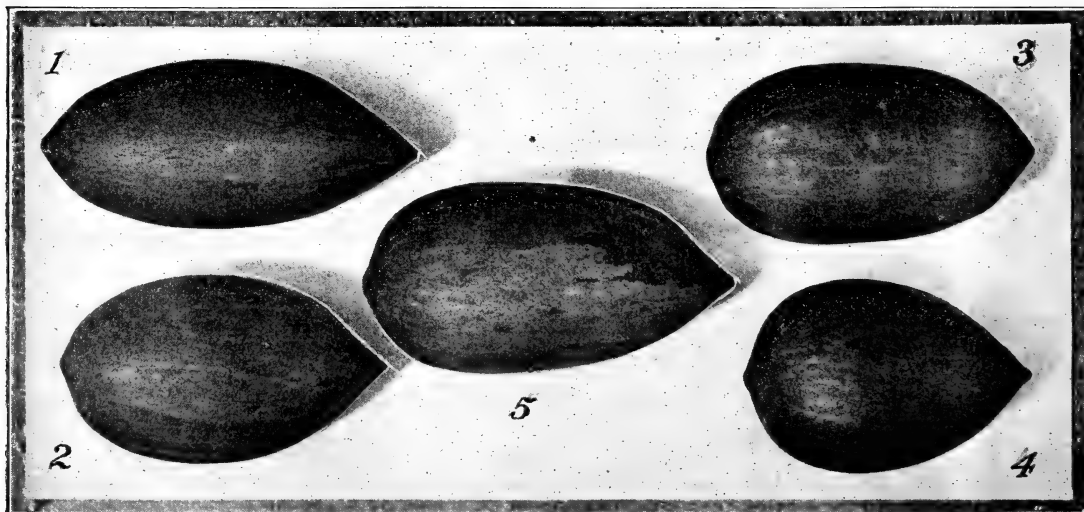
Georgia Giant. Large size; base rounded; apex tapering; shell medium thickness, brittle; kernel plump, full, flavor sweet; quality good.

Jerome. Originated in Louisiana, and is a seedling of "Pride of the Coast," and very superior to the parent; the tree is very healthy and a vigorous grower. Nut very large, shell about the same thickness as Pride of the Coast, good cracking quality. Nut is of excellent quality and well filled. Will run from 30 to 50 to the pound.

For a number of years we have inadvertently sent out this Pecan under the name of PRIDE OF THE COAST. This Pecan is unquestionably a very superior variety, and, when it is better known, will become one of the standard sorts.

Stuart. Nut of large size, about 2 inches long, by ¾-in. in diameter; shell thin; quality good; heavy bearer.

Van Deman. Nut large. About 45 to 50 to the pound. Oblong; shell quite thin; good quality.



1. VanDeman.

2. Stuart.

3. Frotscher.

4. Bolton.

5. Jerome.

PECANS—Continued.

The planting of Grafted and Budded Pecans has now passed the experimental stage, and it has been practically demonstrated that an orchard of the better varieties of grafted and budded pecans is a paying investment. The market demands the larger grades of nuts, which are beginning to be well-known for their high quality, and the only way to make Pecan growing pay is to plant budded or grafted trees of such varieties as combine large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy cracking qualities. When purchasing trees the reliability of the nurseryman should be known, because many inferior trees are palmed off by unreliable dealers. It is known that some varieties which are best adapted to the lower sections of the south do not always give the same results when planted in higher localities. Whilst there are scores of varieties now cultivated, a half-dozen of the best well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for commercial groves.

Pecans should be planted from 40 to 50 feet apart, and in very rich alluvial soil, even 75 feet would be the proper distance. The tree is hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes 15 degrees. Any land producing a good growth of hardwood trees, such as oak, hickory, etc., is suitable for the profitable production of this nut, but the moist and sandy land of the rivers and creek bottoms, even if they are subject to occasional overflow, are particularly adapted to this tree. But the richer the land the earlier and larger the yield. This tree takes very kindly to heavy fertilization. The best time for transplanting is after the leaves fall in autumn, and as late as March.

The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. If these are heavily fertilized, it will increase the growth of the trees. A top-dressing of stable manure or commercial fertilizer within a radius of 4 to 6 feet from the tree will be found a good investment.

The commercial value of nuts varies according to size. Nuts averaging forty to sixty to the pound sell at wholesale for from 30 to 60 cents per pound, and some unusually large sizes bring fancy prices.

Pecan trees are long-lived. The average fruiting age for budded trees, which have grown off vigorously and received proper care, is three to four years. Such trees should yield from fifteen to fifty pounds each, per year, after being planted ten years. This tree is, therefore, a source of much revenue, and it is not subject to many diseases or insect depredations. For these remedies, see Page 4.

DIRECTIONS FOR HANDLING AND TRANSPLANTING PECANS

Take great care in preventing the roots of the trees from becoming dry by being exposed to the weather. Keep the roots moist and covered at all times. When taking the trees to the field for setting they must be carefully covered with moss, wet sacks or something else to protect them from drying out. This is important. Only one tree should be removed at a time and this set at once in the hole previously dug. This hole must be at least two feet wide and of proper depth. Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the taproot, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive more food, and, at the same time, affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Use a sharp knife for this; do not use an axe or hatchet. Place the tree in the hole about two inches deeper than it originally stood in the nursery row; fill the hole about half full with well pulverized top soil in which there is a proper proportion of well rotted stable manure. If this is not available, use the proper amount of high grade fertilizer. This must also be thoroughly mixed with the above mentioned soil.

Pack the earth well about the roots of the tree—the firmer, the better. Fill up the hole and pack the dirt well, but leave at least two inches of loose soil on top. If the soil is very dry some water should be poured about the tree when the hole is partly filled. When the trees are more than 3 or 4 feet in height the top should be cut back to within 3 feet of the ground. Do this after the tree is planted. Be careful not to break the eyes off the tree in handling. Keep the trees well cultivated and properly pruned.

WALNUT

The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence, many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate for ordinary crops are available for Walnuts. Never plant these trees in pipe-clay or undrained soil.

BLACK WALNUTS. Our Native Species.

	Each.	10	100
4 years, 7 to 8 feet, very heavy, 1½ to 1½-in. cal.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	.....
4 years, 5 to 6 feet, heavy, transplanted.....	.60	5.00	\$40.00
3 years, 4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	.....

This tree is becoming very scarce. Many young groves are now being planted for timber purposes. You will make no mistake in planting a few hundred of this valuable timber tree.

ENGLISH WALNUTS. Thin-shelled or Madeira Nut.

	Each	10	100
5 yrs., 5 feet, extra heavy.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
4 yrs., 4 to 5 feet, heavy.....	.50	4.00	35.00
3 yrs., 3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00
2 yrs., 18 to 24 inches.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality and keeps sweet a long time.

JAPANESE WALNUTS

	Each	10	100
5 years, extra heavy, 6 to 7 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$75.00
4 years, extra heavy, 5 to 6 feet.....	.75	6.00	50.00
4 years, very heavy, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00	30.00
3 years, heavy, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00
3 years, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00

The Japan Walnuts succeed from Massachusetts southward. It seems to be particularly successful in the Southern States. The tree is very handsome, has a large spreading top. It makes a useful as well as a very ornamental tree. At three years of age the tree commences to bear. The nuts are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. We offer two varieties:

Juglans Cordiformis. Nut broad, pointed, flattened, medium size, somewhat resembling the shell-bark hickory. If cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire.

Juglans Sieboldiana. Shaped like the butternut. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut.

Can supply Walnuts in immense quantities.
Price per 1,000 will be given on application.



JAPAN WALNUTS

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

PRICE, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED:

10 Plants for.....	\$0.50
50 Plants for.....	1.50
100 Plants for.....	2.00
1,000 Plants for.....	15.00

CULTURE—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but soil must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set the plants in checks 6 to 7 feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past remove the old canes; these should be burned at once. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters and ripen well together. Very sweet, no core; heavy bearer. A valuable sort. 75c for 10; \$2.00 for 50; \$3.50 per 100.

Erie. Very productive. Fruit large, round, good quality. One of the most popular sorts. Early.

Iceberg. This remarkable blackberry is one of Luther Burbank's productions. It succeeds admirably in this climate. The fruit is transparent white. The seeds which are usually small can be seen in the ripe berries. The fruit is borne in large clusters. The berries are of large size and of good quality. The plant is an enormous bearer and the fruit lasts through a long period. A desirable variety, strong plants, \$1.00 for 10.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy. A very popular market sort. 75c for 10; \$2.00 for 50; \$3.50 per 100.

Wilson's Early. A fine, very large, early sort. Of excellent flavor; ripens finely. Productive, and a good market sort. Ripens end of May.

CURRENTS

These will succeed in the upper sections, but are of no value in this latitude as they burn out during summers. Plants should be set four feet apart in rich ground. Cultivate well and mulch heavily. Prune out old wood leaving vigorous shoots. Strong Plants, \$1.00 for 10.

Black Champion. Very productive, large bunch, and berry. Excellent quality; strong grower.

Victory. Large bright red bunches, long berries, medium to excellent quality; erect grower; very productive; ripens late.

DEWBERRIES

10 Strong Plants for.....	\$0.50
50 Strong Plants for.....	1.50
100 Strong Plants for.....	2.00
1,000 Strong Plants for.....	15.00

CULTURE—Use short, stout stakes driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail slanting toward the stake upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one of the end stakes and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wire on each side is now raised, pressing the canes inward, and caught on the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

Austin's Improved. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, as it is 8 to 10 days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. Twenty-five two-year plants produced forty quarts of immense berries.

RASPBERRIES

10 Strong Plants for.....	\$0.50
50 Strong Plants for.....	1.50
100 Strong Plants for.....	2.00
1,000 Strong Plants for.....	15.00

CULTURE—The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red and the heavy loams for the black-caps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. If the plants are mulched with leaves or straw they will give better results.

Columbia. Fruit resembles Shaffers; very large, purplish; vigorous and productive.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial this proves the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit red; large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow; similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

Gregg (Black Cap). Very productive, large size; firm; black.

GRAPES (Native Varieties)

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of several additional varieties. We have a large stock of extra strong 1 and 2-year-old vines.

PRICE OF ASSORTMENT—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES:

10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use\$1.00

100 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use 8.00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

FOR PURCHASER'S SELECTION—Not less than 5 vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 10; nor less than 40 vines of one variety will be charged at rate for 100.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15.) Large; dark red. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Amber. Pale amber, long bunches; berry medium, sweet, fine flavor. Later than the Concord. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Berckmans. Cross of Clinton and Delaware. Bunch larger than Delaware, but not so compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to end of July. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin; quality best. An excellent early table or market Grape. Vigorous. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; deep red; with

lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berries medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular Grape grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of

GRAPES—Continued.

- the most reliable Grapes for the mountain regions. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.
- Ives.** Bunches very large; berries large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.
- Lindley.** Bunch medium, loose; berries medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet, rich aromatic flavor. Midseason. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$5.00 per 100.
- Moore's Diamond.** Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety. 15 cents each; \$1.00 for 10; \$5.00 per 100.
- Moore's Early.** Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early. Desirable market sort. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10.
- Niagara.** Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.
- Progress.** Bunch large; berries medium; blue-purple; pulp dissolving; vinous. An excellent table Grape. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$5.00 per 100.
- Worden.** Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better Grape. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

Elaeagnus Edulis (Longipes.) Gumi Fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing shrub. We have specimen plants about 10 feet high and 15 feet spread, which have, for a number of years, produced enormous quantities of fruit, which ripens here early in May, and continues through a period of four weeks. Fruit about one-third inch in length, oblong, bright red and covered with minute white dots. This plant is well worthy of cultivation, both for ornament and for its fruit, which is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor; makes an excellent jelly. Foliage light green, silvered beneath. Flowers fragrant. Plants perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100
Strong, Field Grown Plants: bearing size, 4 feet.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
Strong, Field Grown Plants: 3 feet, very bushy.....	.50	4.00	30.00
Strong, Field Grown Plants: well-branched, 24 inches.....	.25	2.00	18.00



ELAEAGNUS EDULIS

BULLACE, or MUSCADINE TYPE

(Vitis Rotundifolia, or Vulpina)

PRICE:—	Each.	10	100	1000
Strong, 2-year, Trans- planted Vines	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$70.00

This type is purely southern and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row, trained on an arbor or trellis.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries, black, and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large, seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine Grape; wine when properly prepared resembles Muscatel.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior red wine.

Simonii (Simon's Oleaster.) Fruit larger than Edulis; matures here in March. Owing to its early blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed in this latitude by late frost. The plant is an evergreen and is very ornamental.

	Each	10
Pot-grown, 15 to 18 inches.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.40	.....

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA

(Loquat; Japan Medlar; Biwa of the Japanese)

Trees of medium height with long glossy evergreen leaves, flowers white, in spikes, and produced in early winter. The fruit is produced in clusters which matures from end of February to April. Owing to early season of blooming, fruit is seldom perfected north of Charleston, but otherwise tree perfectly hardy, and is extremely ornamental. This plant is well adapted to the southern coast belt. We offer four varieties as below:

Medlar, Japan. Seedling; fruit the size of a wild goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, subacid and refreshing. Two-year seedlings, pot-grown, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10.

M. Giant. Grafted plants, all pot-grown. Same as Japan Medlar, but fruit four times as large. One-year, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

M. Limoncella. A new variety from California; of large size, oval in shape; rich translucent yellow; of pleasant subacid flavor. One-year, pot-grown, grafted plants, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

M. Palermo. A new variety from Florida, of medium size; oblong shape; pale yellow color, with some fine russet netting scattered over surface; of good quality. One-year, pot-grown, grafted plants, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

MULBERRIES

PRICES, Except where noted:	Each.	10	100
7 to 9 feet	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.20	1.50	12.00

Alba, or Moretti. This is the principal variety used in Europe for silkworm culture. Transplanted trees, well branched.

Downing. Fruit of rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of western and middle states.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Stubbs. A native variety from Laurens county, Georgia. Produces an immense quantity of fruit of enormous size, 1¼ to 1½ inches in length, of excellent quality. Bears for about two months. Extremely scarce and difficult to propagate. Strong, one-year, budded trees, 50 cents each.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS—Continued.

OLIVE, PICHOLINE

Pot-grown Plants:	Each.	10	100
15 to 18 inches high.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50

A variety much esteemed for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands with the best for pickling. Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

POMEGRANATES

The Pomegranate is hardy in the Gulf States, and the central sections of Georgia and the Carolinas. The plants will sometimes attain a height of 20 or more feet. The plant is of good form and foliage, the bright scarlet flowers make the pomegranate a most ornamental plant. It bears early and profusely. There is a growing demand for the fruit in the eastern markets and the Pomegranate is being grown in some sections on a large scale.

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, well-branched....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50

Purple-seeded, or Spanish Ruby. Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson, sweet, best quality.

Subacid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, sub-acid.

LANDSCAPE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.



THE realization of the fact that the proper treatment of public and private grounds of every class is one of the useful arts, has called into demand a class of men of special training known as Landscape Engineers and Architects. The members of this profession are trained in such operations as the devising of plans for the establishing of proper grades and ground surfaces; the disposal of drainage and sewerage; the construction of boulevards, avenues, streets, driveways, roads and walks; the location of buildings of every class; the laying out of villages, parks, squares, cemeteries, estates, city and suburban home grounds, both for utilitarian and aesthetic effects; also the proper selection, placing and care of trees, shrubs, vines and plants for their special purposes, and according to the existing conditions as to location, soil and climate.

Our firm has had an experience of over twenty-seven years in Landscape Work, and has maintained for a number of years a special Department, whose efforts are entirely devoted to this art.

In this Department a permanent force of Engineers, Landscape Architects, Gardeners and Planting Foremen are employed under the direction of Mr. Robert C. Berckmans.

We are prepared to make professional visits, at nominal charges, and give consultation and advice on all Landscape subjects, such as the laying out and planting of city and suburban home grounds, extensive estates, parks, cemeteries, villages, cities and public improvements. Grading and Planting Plans will be furnished for the improvement of new or the renovation of old grounds for landscape effect.

We are also prepared to contract to execute plans for grading, the construction of roads, drives and walks; planting and general landscape work.

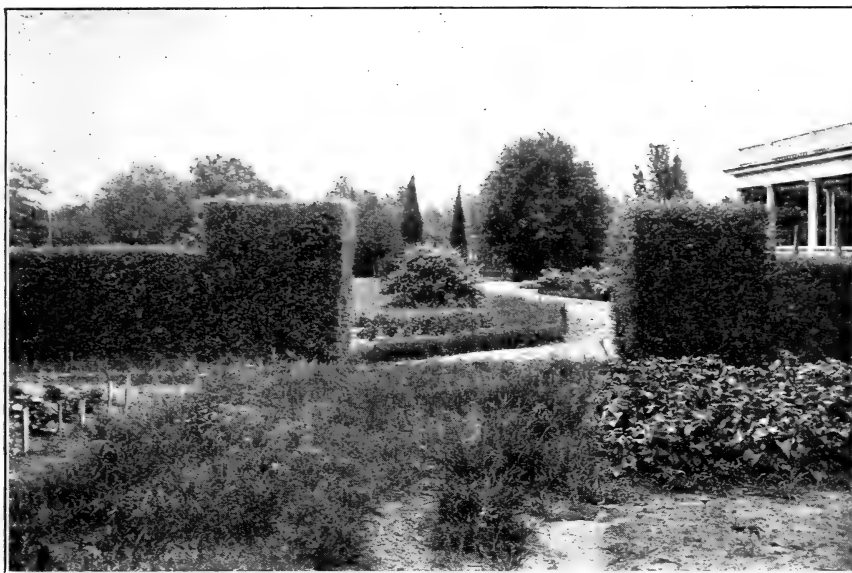
Topographical maps, surveys, plans for drainage systems, etc., will be supplied by our engineering department.

Inquiries as to what to plant, where, when and how, will receive full and prompt consideration.

We solicit correspondence from persons who are interested in beautifying their home surroundings, and from municipalities and manufacturers who contemplate the laying out of parks, villages, or the planting of boulevards, speedways, residential streets and other thoroughfares. Address,

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY,
Drawer 1070,

Landscape and Engineering Department. Augusta, Georgia.



VIEW AT FRUITLAND

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, standard size, our selection, for	\$ 1.50
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, standard size, our selection, for	10.00
Or 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, extra heavy, for.....	2.00
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, extra heavy for.....	15.00

Flowering shrubs are a necessary adjunct to trees in the landscape. The importance of a liberal planting of hardy shrubbery is just beginning to be fully appreciated. Greater attention is now being given to shrubbery, and it is used in large quantities for border and screen effects, as well as for massing in groups and beds. By a judicious selection of varieties, flowering shrubs should contribute as much to the color scheme and attractiveness of the grounds as broad-leaved evergreens and conifers.

To meet the increasing demand for Deciduous Shrubs we have this year added largely to our acreage and list of varieties, and we are prepared to supply the most desirable shrubs for the South in large quantities. We grow the best sorts which have been tested as to their adaptability to the South; we also grow very largely of the hardy varieties adapted to the northern sections.

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees on page 3 applies to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly impress the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring after being planted.

A few hints upon planting and pruning deciduous shrubs may aid many persons in handling these with judgment and care, and increase the vigor of their growth. Nearly all deciduous shrubs which are grown in open ground should have their tops and branches cut back one-third or one-half, as seems necessary. Cut back the most vigorous-growing sorts more than those that are of more dwarf habit. All shrubs that flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, when the crop of flowers is over. To this class belong the following:

Althaeas, Pyrus Japonica, Deutzia, Philadelphus, Spiraea, etc. The old wood may be shortened in, in order to promote the young growth, which is to produce flowers the following year. But some varieties, like Hydrangea paniculata, which produce flowers upon the young wood, should be pruned during winter.

ALTHAEA FRUTEX (Hibiscus Syriacus)

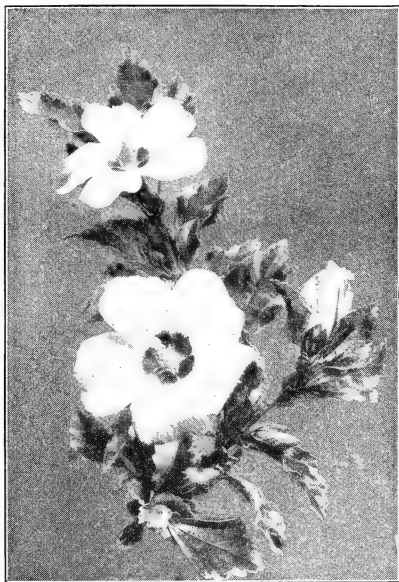
ROSE OF SHARON.

Strong, Grafted Plants	Each.	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	\$20.00
Strong, Grafted Plants,			
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00

These are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion from May until August. The new European varieties are nearly all of dwarf growth, and the flowers are far superior to the old sorts. We give a list of some of the best:

- Althaea Amplissima. Double, deep purple-pink, with carmine center; tall grower.
- A. Bicolor Hybrida. Semi-double, white, with crimson and maroon center; medium grower.
- A. Carnea Semi-Ploena. Semi-double, pale pink, with crimson eye; medium grower.

- A. Comte de Hainault. Semi-double, pale pink, shaded to crimson center; medium grower. Fine.
- A. Coelestis. Single, deep violet-blue, with darker center; very dwarf.
- A. Double Purple. Semi-double, purple-violet, with crimson eye; tall grower.
- A. Fastuosa. Semi-double, pale pink, with crimson center; medium grower.
- A. Jeanne d'Arc. Double, pure white; tall grower.
- A. Pompon Rouge. Double, deep purple-pink; more compact and superior to Amplissima.
- A. Puniceus Roseus. Large, semi-double, violet-purple with crimson eye; medium grower.
- A. Rubis. Single, deep-heliotrope, with maroon center; medium grower.
- A. Rubra Ploena. Double, rosy-red, with crimson center; medium grower. Very fine.
- A. Totus Albus. Single, pure white; very dwarf.
- A. Violacea Semi-Ploena. Semi-double, deep purple-maroon, with crimson center; tall grower.
- A. Violet Claire. Semi-double, pale violet-blue, with crimson center; medium grower.



ALTHAEA MEEHANII

ALTHAEA MEEHANII

(Hibiscus Syriacus Meehanii)

NEW VARIEGATED-LEAVED ALTHAEA.

PRICES:—	Each.	10
2½ to 3 feet, very bushy.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
24 to 30 inches, very bushy.....	.75	5.00
18 to 24 inches, bushy.....	.50	3.00
12 to 18 inches, branched.....	.25	2.00

This most remarkable Althaea is unquestionably the best of the variegated-leaved class. Habit robust, compact and somewhat dwarf. Leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white, with irregular margins and green centers; the light-colored portions never sunscald or revert to the green. The flowers are single, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, of a satiny lavender sheen, and purple-blotched at the base of each of the five petals, and are produced in the greatest profusion from June 1 until autumn. This is a remarkably striking plant, and nothing finer can be found during its blooming period, or even previous to the time the flowers make their appearance, as it is excellent for massing or a single specimen. It has proven hardy as far north as other varieties of Althaeas. Plants now over 25 years old in our grounds have reached the height of 8 feet, and have always been entirely free from insects or diseases. As compared with the old variegated-leaved variety, known as *H. Buisii*, or *H. Variegata*, whose double, dark wine-colored flowers never open, but remain unsightly, the *Meehanii* is immensely superior.

This variety was received by us over 25 years ago in an invoice of deciduous shrubs and merely labeled "Variegata," but it proved entirely distinct from what was known under that name. Its merits soon became so transcendent that after submitting the leaves and flowers for identification to our esteemed friend, the late Thomas Meehan, who was unable to trace the variety's origin, we dedicated it to him.

We do not hesitate to offer this variety to our patrons, as it has already become very popular wherever known, and is destined to become one of the best variegated deciduous shrubs ever introduced.

AZALEA

Azalea Calendulacea. (*A. Lutea*). **GREAT FLAME AZALEA.** A native species, growing naturally from New York to Alabama. Very showy the latter part of April, when the plants are covered with a profusion of blooms. Several shades of yellow, orange,

buff and crimson. It is unquestionably one of the most brilliant early spring-flowering shrubs. Perfectly hardy. Each 10
Clumps, 2 to 3 feet..... \$1.00 \$8.00
Clumps, 18 to 24 inches..... .75 6.00
Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 18 inches.. .50 4.00

A. Mollis. **JAPANESE AZALEA.** Hardy species from China and Japan, expanding its large flowers before *A. Calendulacea*. The colors range from pale yellow to orange and carmine. They are exceedingly valuable for massing in open ground, where early flowers are desired, and for forcing under glass. Each
Grafted plants, in distinct colors, with buds, 15 to 18 inches..... \$1.00
Seedling plants, in mixtures, with buds..... .75

A. Pontica. **HARDY GHENT AZALEA.** A beautiful species, growing 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow, orange and red, with delightful odor. Should be planted in rich, shady situation. Each 10
Fine bushy plants, 15 to 18 inches..... \$0.75 \$6.50

BERBERIS (Barberry)

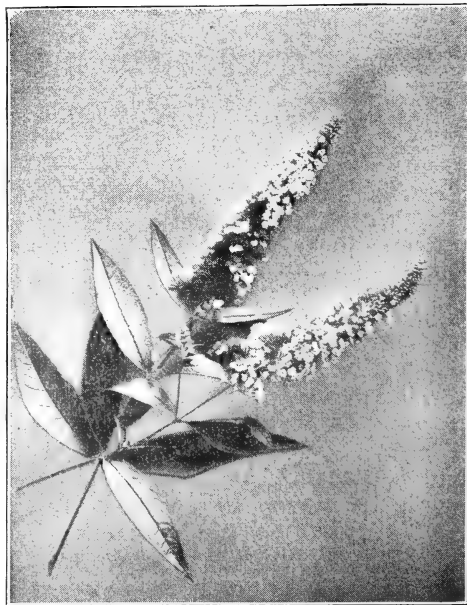
Berberis Purpurea. **PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY.** A beautiful shrub with purple foliage, very effective and striking when planted in groups, or massed with plants of green foliage. Each 10 100
3 to 4 ft., heavy clumps..... \$0.50 \$3.50 \$25.00
24 to 30 inches, heavy..... .35 2.50 20.00
18 to 24 inches, well branched.... .25 2.00 15.00

B. Thunbergii. **THUNBERG'S BARBERRY.** A dwarf and graceful shrub from Japan. Leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of orange, scarlet and crimson; berries red, produced in great profusion and lasting throughout the winter. Makes a beautiful hedge. Each 10 100
30 to 36 inches, heavy clumps.... \$0.50 \$3.50 \$25.00
24 to 30 inches, heavy..... .35 2.50 20.00
18 to 24 inches, well branched.... .25 2.00 15.00

BUDDLEIA

Each 10
Strong, well branched plants..... \$0.25 \$2.00

Buddleia Variabilis Veitchiana. (*Veitch's Buddleia*). A beautiful new shrub with very dark green leaves, usually attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Flowers violet-purple, with orange throat, borne in arching racemes 6 to 10 inches long. Blooms almost the entire summer, very fragrant. A most desirable acquisition.



BUDDLEIA VARIABILIS VEITCHIANA

CALLICARPA (French Mulberry)

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched.....	\$0.60	\$5.00	
3 to 4 ft., heavy, well branched.....	.35	3.00	
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	.25	2.00	

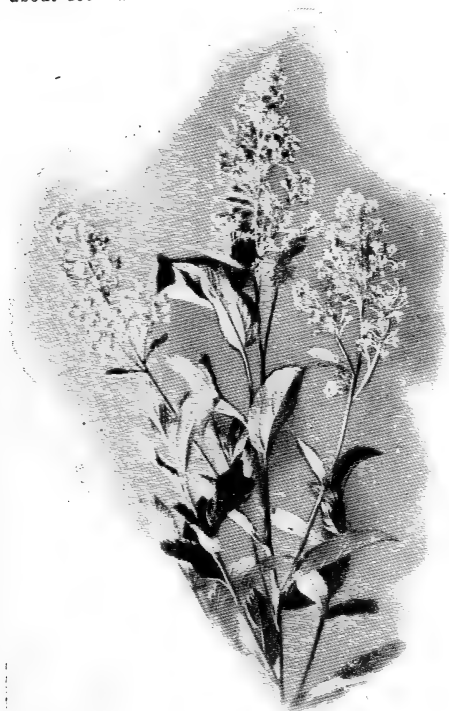
Callicarpa Americana. FRENCH MULBERRY. With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

C. Americana Alba. Very scarce. Similar to above, but with white berries. A very distinct and novel plant. Our own introduction.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, strong.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Calycanthus Praecox. (Chimonanthus Fragrans). ORIENTAL SWEET SHRUB. A beautiful Japanese shrub, producing a great abundance of exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers early in January and lasting about four weeks.



CEANOTHUS GLOIRE DE VERSAILLES

CEANOTHUS (New Jersey Tea)

	Each	10	100
Strong 3 yr. plants.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	
Very desirable flowering shrubs, well adapted for rockeries and massing. Succeed in any well drained soil. Commence to bloom early in May, and last for a long time. Height, 4 to 6 feet.			
Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles. Flowers light blue, in large, showy panicles. Hardy at Washington, D. C. An exquisite plant.			
C. Intermedius. Panicles smaller than those of Gloire de Versailles. Flowers lavender. Blooms late.			
C. Marie Simon. Blooms in April. A beautiful variety with flesh-colored flowers.			

CHILOPSIS (Flowering Willow)

	Each	10	100
4 years, extra heavy, 7 to 8 feet..	\$0.75	\$6.00	
3 years, very heavy.....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
2 years, heavy.....	.25	2.00	17.50

Chilopsis Linearis. A tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas. Leaves linear; flowers lilac; very showy in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes,

nicely crimped. Blooms almost continually from spring until frost.

C. Linearis Alba. Similar to above, but with white flowers, and of more dwarf and compact growth. A fine plant.

CHIONANTHUS (White Fringe)

	Each	10	100
Large, bushy plants.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	
18 to 24 inches, bushy.....	.25	2.00	

Chionanthus Virginica. WHITE FRINGE. A very ornamental native shrub. White fringe-like, fragrant flowers in early April.

CLETHRA

(Sweet Pepper Bush, or White Alder)

	Each	10	100
3 yrs., well branched, 18 to 24 ins....	\$0.35	\$2.50	

Clethra Alnifolia. A hardy, compact shrub, attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green, flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect racemes. One of our finest flowering shrubs. Blooms in May.

CORCHORUS (Globe Flower)

Corchorus Japonicus Flore Pleno (Kerria Japonica). GLOBE FLOWER; JAPANESE ROSE—This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet. 25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10.

CYDONIA (Pyrus Japonica)

Cydonia Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE, or FIRE BUSH. The flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades. These are about the first spring-blooming shrubs, flowers frequently appearing by the first of January, and some plants continue in bloom for three months. Some varieties are of straggling growth and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium-sized fruit which makes good jelly.

	Each	10	100
3½ to 4 feet, heavy, well branched..	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.25	2.00	10.00
C. Japonica. (Named Colors) white, pink and red.			
2 years, bushy.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	

DEUTZIA

	Each	10	100
3-year plants, very bushy.....	\$0.50	\$3.00	
2-year plants, bushy.....	.25	2.00	

Deutzia Crenata Floreploena Alba. Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance in early spring. A tall growing variety.

D. Crenata Floreploena Rosea. (Double Pink Deutzia). Same as D. Crenata Flpl. Alba, except that some of the outer petals are rosy-purple. Very desirable.

D. Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

D. Gracilis Rosea. Resembles D. Gracilis, but flowers are light rose in profuse clusters. A desirable plant.

D. Lemoinei. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion, on stout, upright branches; dwarf habit; blooms early in April. A desirable acquisition.

D. Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles and blooms early. Tall grower; one of the best.

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

	Each	10	100
Strong, field-grown, bearing size..	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
Extra heavy plants, 3 ft., very bushy .50		4.00	30.00
Strong, field-grown plants, 24 in... .25		2.00	18.00

Elaeagnus Edulis (Elaeagnus Longipes). JAPAN OLEASTER. A beautiful ornamental plant, destined to become very popular as soon as better known. Produces edible fruit. For full description see Page 15.



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

EXOCHORDA (Peal Bush)

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., extra heavy.....	\$0.75	\$5.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft., very heavy.....	.50	4.00	25.00
2 to 3 ft., heavy.....	.35	2.50	15.00
18 to 24 inches, well branched....	.25	2.00	12.00

Exochorda Grandiflora (*Spiraea Grandiflora*). PEARL BUSH. A large shrub 8 to 10 feet high. A native of north China. Leaves bright green. Large, pure white flowers are produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When the blooms are fully expanded, a well-grown plant has the appearance of a snow bank. A clump or mass of these plants on the lawn makes a most conspicuous feature. We highly recommend the Exorcnorda.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

	Each	10	100
Very bushy plants, 3 to 4 feet....	\$0.50	\$3.50	\$25.00
Well branched, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Forsythia Viridissima. Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

GENISTA (Spanish Broom)

(Spartium)

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very bushy.....	\$0.50	\$3.50	.....
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.25	2.00	\$15.00

Genista Alba. A white Spanish broom, having same habit of growth as *Genista Juncea*. Flowers in great profusion in early April.

G. Juncea. (*Spartium Junceum*). SPANISH BROOM. A most beautiful, erect-growing shrub, almost leafless; stems of vivid green, and when laden with its profusion of golden yellow flowers durin~ April, it forms a most conspicuous object. It continues in bloom for six weeks.

HYDRANGEA

Prices, except where noted:	Each	10	100
3 years, heavy, well branched, 30 to 36 inches.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
Strong, field-grown plants, 18 to 24 inches .....	.25	2.00	15.00

All require a shady and, where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable in some varieties, according to soils.

Hydrangea Arborescens grf. alba. A recent introduction of great value. Blooms are of very large size, snowy white. A valuable acquisition, as it begins to bloom in April, and lasts almost the entire summer. In form the panicles are similar to *H. Hortensis*.

	Each	10
Strong, 1-year plants	\$0.35	\$3.00

- H. Otaksa**. An improved variety of *Hortensis*; flower-heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.
- d. Otaksa Monstrosa**. A very large-flowered variety; much larger than *Otaksa*. Beautiful rose-color, shaded white; free bloomer. A great acquisition.
- H. Paniculata Grandiflora**. Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower heads.
- I. Ramis Pictis**, or red-branched. With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.
- i. Rosea**. Vigorous habit; flower-heads shaped like those of *Thomas Hogg*, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.
- I. Thomas Hogg**. Best white-flowering variety of the *Hortensis* group. Flowers last several weeks.

HYDRANGEA (Standard)

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (Standards.) These plants have been trained to a single stem 2½ to 3 feet high, and have a large bushy head. They are most conspicuous as single specimens on the lawn. \$1.00 each.

IRIS (Flag)

Iris Germanica. (German Iris or Flag). The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and is of easy cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, purple, yellow, and variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags. We offer ten distinct named varieties, strong roots, 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$10.00 per 100.

I. Kaemferii (Japanese Iris). These handsome spring-blooming plants are becoming popular. They begin blooming about the middle of April, and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, and are of various colors—white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and pencilled. They are invaluable in herbaceous plantings, are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. They do best in a rich, moist situation, and should receive an abundant supply of manure and water. With proper attention the Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color. We offer twelve of the best named sorts, 25 cents each, \$2.00 for 10, \$17.50 per 100.



HYDRANGEA ROSEA AND MONSTROSA

JASMINUM (Jasmine)

	Each	10	100
3 yrs., very heavy, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$2.50	\$17.50
2 yrs., well branched.....	.25	2.00	12.00

Jasminum Nudiflorum. NAKED-FLOWERED JASMINE. A graceful, healthy, climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in January.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA

(Crape Myrtle)

	Each	10	100
Very bushy, 30 to 36 inches.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	.....
Strong plants, 18 to 24 inches.....	.25	2.00	\$17.50

This old favorite is not sufficiently appreciated. The plant blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. A clump of these makes a most striking effect on the lawn. We offer two beautiful varieties.

Lagerstroemia Indica Alba. Pure white, a very striking variety.

L. Indica Rubra. Vivid crimson, flower heads of immense size.

LONICERA

(Bush, or Upright Honeysuckle)

	Each	10	100
Extra heavy specimens, 4 yrs.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
Very heavy, 3 yrs., bushy.....	.35	3.00	20.00
Strong, 2-yr. plants.....	.25	2.00	15.00

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are of easy cultivation.

Lonicera Belgica. BELGIAN, DUTCH or MONTHLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. Of climbing habit, but can easily be grown in bush form. Pink flowers: very profuse bloomer in early spring. In late summer again produces flowers, which continue until frost. One of our finest shrubs.

L. Bella. A hybrid variety, producing an abundance of pinkish-white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

L. Fragrantissima. FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers; which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

L. Morrowii. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A Japanese variety producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

L. Ruprechtiana. MANCHURIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers pure white. Blooms in March, and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

PEONIES

Each	\$0.25
10	2.00
100	17.50

Peonies-herbaceous. After experimenting for a number of years we have finally secured a selection of these beautiful plants, which are very hardy in this section. We offer 12 or 15 best sorts, double and single, white and several shades of pink, rose and red. Peonies do best in rich, deep, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom. Fertilize liberally with cow manure, as they are heavy feeders. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA
(See Page 20.)

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)

	Each	10
4 to 6 feet, heavy well branched.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
2 to 3 feet, well branched .....	.25	2.00

Vigorous-growing shrubs with large handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. Should be in every collection.

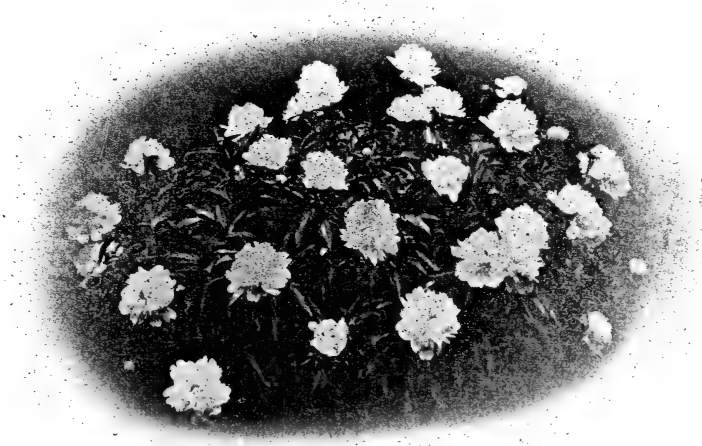
Philadelphus Coronarius. GARLAND SYRINGA. With pure white, fragrant flowers.

P. Gordonii. White; large; blooms late.

P. Grandiflorus. Very large white flowers.

P. Laxus. Very large white flowers produced in clusters. Late bloomer, very fine variety.

P. Primulaeflorus. Flowers white; semi-double.



PEONIES

PRUNUS SINENSIS

(Dwarf Double-Flowering Almond)

	Each	10	
Strong, grafted plants.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	

A beautiful small shrub, producing a quantity of small double flowers early in spring, before the leaves appear.

Prunus Sinensis alba plena. Double white flowers.
P. Rubra plena. Double pink flowers.

PUNICA GRANATUM

(Pomegranate)

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., very heavy, well brchd..	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet, branched.....	.25	2.00	15.00

These are among our most valuable summer flowering, tall growing shrubs, perfectly hardy South. Their flowers are produced in great profusion and make a conspicuous contrast with the dark glossy green foliage.
Punica Granatum Alba. Double white Pomegranate
P. Granatum Rubra. Double red Pomegranate; very showy.
P. Granatum Variegata. Double variegated.

RHUS (Sumac)

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 feet, very bushy.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
4 to 5 feet, very heavy.....	.50	4.00	30.00
3 feet, branched.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Rhus Cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE, or SMOKE TREE. Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, that cover the entire plant during the summer, appearing from a distance like clouds of smoke.

ROSMARINUS (Rosemary)

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, very heavy, bushy..	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
18 to 24 inches, strong plants.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Rosmarinus Officialis. This old favorite is very effective for a border, or for planting in clumps.

Note—Both sizes will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

SPIRAEA

	Each	10	100
Extra heavy, bushy plants.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	.....
Heavy, well brchd. plants, 3 yrs. old	.35	3.00	\$20.00
Heavy, well brchd. plants, 2 yrs. old	.25	2.00	15.00

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Spiraea Opulifolia Aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED NINE BARK. A strong growing variety with golden-tinted leaves and white flowers. Very conspicuous.

S. Prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small double white flowers. Commences to bloom early in March.

S. Reevesiana (Reeves' Single Spiraea). Produces large clusters of single white flowers which cover the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer.

S. Reevesiana Flore Pleno. (S. Cantonensis Flore Pleno.) With large round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March, and continues for several weeks. One of the best.

S. Thunbergii. COMMON SNOW GARLAND. A beautiful dwarf variety, with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. The leaves, in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer in early spring. Desirable for a low hedge. 15 to 18 inches, \$10.00 per 100.

S. Van Houttei. VAN HOUTTE'S SPIRAEA. A graceful shrub growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. Deservedly one of the most popular Spiraeas grown. (Note the picture.)

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS.

S. Anthony Waterer. CRIMSON SPIRAEA. An improvement upon *S. Bumaldii*. A re-

markable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about three feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge. 15 to 18 inches, \$10.00 per 100.

S. Billardii. A tall grower. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles. Very showy and attractive.

S. Callosa Alba. Flowers white, of dwarf growth, a very neat and desirable variety.

S. Fortunei Macrophylla. A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for a border, or for planting in groups.

S. Froebeli. A fine, free-blooming sort. Flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

SYMPHOROCARPUS RACEMOSUS

(Snowberry)

Symphorocarpus Racemosus (Snowberry). A graceful shrub growing 4 to 6 feet tall, slender drooping branches, flowers white, followed by clusters of white berries which remain upon the plant for many months. Very ornamental. 2-foot plants, stocky, 25 cents each, \$2.00 per 10.

SYRINGA (Lilac)

All grafted plants:	Each	10	100
Heavy, well branched, 2 to 3 ft..	\$0.50	\$3.00	\$20.00
18 to 24 inches, branched.....	.25	2.00	15.00

These are among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. Commence blooming last of March. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

SINGLE LILACS.

Syringa Charles X. Dark, lilac-red.

S. Frau Dammann. A fine single white. Large panicles of flowers of medium size.

S. Gloria Rupella. Light red.

S. Japonica. JAPAN TREE LILAC. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles; late bloomer; becomes a good-sized tree.

S. Lovaniana. Light pink.

S. Ludwig Spath. Reddish purple. Best of its color.

S. Philemon. Purple.

S. Professor Stockhardt. Lavender; large trusses.



SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI

SYRINGA—Continued.

DOUBLE LILACS.

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming period.

Syringa Alphonse Lavallee. Large panicles; blue, shaded violet.

S. Belle de Nancy. A brilliant satiny rose.

S. Chas. Joly. Very dark, reddish purple.

S. Comte de Jessieu. Best white yet introduced.

S. Comte Horace de Choiseul. Purplish-violet; large.

S. Emile Lemoine. Rosy lilac.

S. La Tour d'Auvergne. Flowers very large; violet-purple.

S. Le Gaulois. Deep Peach.

S. Lemoinei. Lilac-purple.

S. Leon Simon. Bluish crimson.

S. Louis Henri. Rosy lilac; extra fine.

S. Mme. Casimir Perier. Beautiful white flowers in large and compact panicles.

S. Matthieu de Dombasle. Reddish mauve; buds purplish.

S. Pres. Carnot. Pale blue, fine.

S. Pyramidalis. Azure-rose; carmine in bud.

S. Renoncule. Azure-mauve.

TAMARIX (Tamarisk)

Prices, except where noted: Each 10 100
4 to 6 feet.....\$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

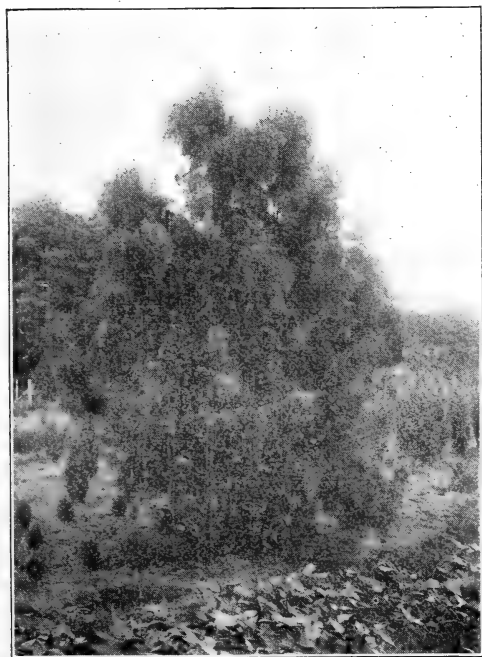
Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for sea walls.

Tamarix Gallica. FRENCH TAMARISK. Foliage light glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

T. Hispida Estivalis. A new variety of vigorous growth. In May the branches are covered half their length with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers, which gives the plant a most pleasing appearance. Blooms for a long time. Awarded first prize at the Paris International Exposition in 1900. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

T. Odessana. CASPIAN TAMARISK. A new variety, with pale rose flowers, blooming earlier than *T. Gallica*.

T. Plumosa, or Japonica. JAPANESE TAMARISK. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant.



TAMARIX PLUMOSA

VIBURNUM (Snowball Family)

Viburnum Dentatum (Arrow-wood). A strong growing handsome, upright shrub; foliage pretty glossy green; during April and May produces umbels of pure white flowers, followed in time by clusters of crimson berries which, at maturity, change to black. A splendid shrub. Each 10

3 to 4 feet, heavy.....\$0.50 \$4.00
2 to 3 feet, well branched......25 2.00

V. Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black. Each 10

4 to 6 feet, heavy, branched.....\$0.75 \$5.00
3 to 4 feet, heavy......50 4.00
2 to 3 feet......25 2.00

V. Opulus. HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. A tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in late spring. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy. Each 10 100

3 to 4 feet, heavy.....\$0.35 \$3.00 \$20.00
2 to 3 feet......25 2.00 15.00

V. Opulus Sterilis. COMMON SNOWBALL; GUELDER ROSE. Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite. Each 10 100

3 to 4 feet, heavy.....\$0.35 \$3.00 \$20.00
2 to 3 feet, well branched......25 2.00 15.00

V. Plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks. Each 10 100

Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet.....\$0.50 \$4.00 \$30.00

VITEX (Chaste, or Hemp Tree)

Each 10
4 to 6 feet, well branched.....\$0.50 \$4.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched......25 2.00

Vitex Agnus-Castus. This is a valuable shrub, or medium-growing tree. Flowers in spikes, lilac color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.

V. Agnus-Castus Alba. Same as above, but white-flow-ering.

WEIGELA (Diervilla)

Medium-sized shrubs; profuse and early bloomers; desirable.

Each 10 100
2 to 3 feet, strong plants.....\$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00
Weigela Candida. Pure white. Excellent.

W. Nana Variegata. Of dwarf habit, with silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white; stands the sun well.

W. Stelznerii. Dark red.

W. Van Houttei. Crimson.

W. Rosea. Deep pink.

WISTARIA

STANDARD, OR TREE.

See Page 36.

LAWN GRASS SEED

SPECIAL SOUTHERN EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS—FRUITLAND MIXTURE

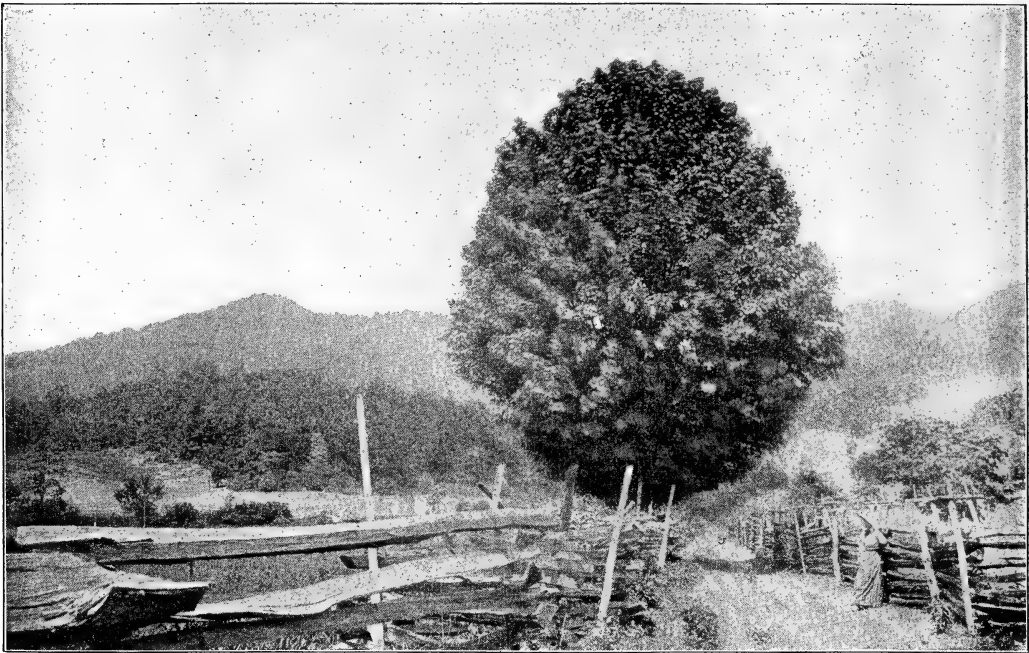
If You Want a Beautiful Lawn this Winter, Try Our Mixture.

After years of experimenting, we have succeeded in getting an Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture which has given admirable results in the South. We have tried many different mixtures, but our FRUITLAND MIXTURE will stand our hot summer sun better than any we have heretofore used.

Seed should be sown at the rate of 4 bushels (of 14 pounds each) to the acre.

Price, \$3.00 per bushel (of 14 lbs.) 10 bushels and upward, \$2.75 per bushel, packed, f.o.b. Augusta, Georgia.

No orders filled for less than 1 bushel.



SUGAR MAPLE

DECIDUOUS TREES

To meet the unprecedented demand for nursery-grown shade trees, we have again increased by several acres our planting of deciduous shade trees, and we are in a position to supply in great quantities suitable trees for street and avenue planting. Special quotations on car-load lots will be given on application. All of our nursery-grown trees have been several times transplanted, therefore have a fine root system and transplant readily, whereas the forest-grown trees have a poor root system, and the loss in transplanting such trees is always very heavy. The initial cost of nursery-grown trees is very little more; why not get the best?

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND PRUNING—Before setting out, cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base. When the tree has an abundance of roots and a small top of few branches, prune very sparingly, but when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. Many persons plant large trees without pruning; this is often the cause of their failure to grow. Always dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so that when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about 2 inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with 5 or 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure; this should extend over the circumference of the hole; keep free from grass and weeds and loosen up the soil occasionally.

ACER (Maple)

Acer Dasycarpum. (Acer Saccharinum). SILVER, or WHITE MAPLE. A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. These trees should not be confused with the Silver Poplar or European Aspen, which throws up numerous shoots from the roots.

	Each	10	100
12 to 14 ft., 2½-inch caliper.....	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$90.00
12 feet, 2-inch caliper.....	1.00	8.00	60.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal....	.75	6.00	50.00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½-in. ca....	.50	4.00	30.00
6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1-in. cal.....	.25	2.00	17.50

A. Dasycarpum Weirii. WEIR'S CUT-LEAF SILVER MAPLE. This is a beautiful form of the Silver Maple, leaves deeply cut and delicately divided, branches drooping, frequently touching the ground. Rapid grower, a very effective and popular variety. Height, 35 to 40 feet.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 feet, 1¼ to 1½-inch cal., budded trees, well branched....	\$1.00	\$8.00	.....
8 to 10 feet, budded trees, well branched .....	.75	5.00	\$40.00
6 to 8 feet, budded trees, well branched .....	.50	4.00	30.00

A. Negundo (Negundo 'Aceroides or Fraxinifolium) ASH LEAF MAPLE or BOX ELDER. A rapid-grow-

ing tree with spreading branches, foliage resembling the Ash; very hardy; desirable street tree. Height, 50 to 70 feet.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 feet, 1½ to 2-in. cal....	\$0.75	\$6.00	.....
8 to 10 feet, 1¼ to 1½-in. cal....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
6 to 8 feet, ¾ to 1-in. cal.....	.25	2.00	17.50

A. Platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. An European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Height, 40 to 50 feet.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, stocky	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....
6 to 8 feet, stocky .....	.75	6.00	.....

A. Saccharum. SUGAR or ROCK MAPLE. A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. Does best in the Piedmont section. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 feet, stocky	\$1.50	\$12.50	.....
8 to 10 feet, stocky	1.00	8.00	.....
6 to 8 feet .....	.75	6.00	.....

CASTANEA (Chestnut)

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet, heavy trees.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.25	2.00	.....

Castanea Americana. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. This is the well-known native variety, it succeeds best in a limestone section.

CATALPA (Indian Bean)

Catalpa Bungei. UMBRELLA CATALPA. Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 4 ft. high. Large glossy foliage. This variety is usually grafted on straight, upright stems, 5 to 6 feet high. It makes an effective round-headed tree, somewhat like the standard Bay in form. Very effective for lawn planting and formal gardens.

	Each	10	100
Heavy trees, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	\$1.00		
1 1/2 to 2-in. caliper, extra heavy heads.....	1.50		

C. Speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. It is better and blossoms two to three weeks later than the southern variety. One of the most valuable forest trees, on account of the lasting quality of the timber, which is extensively used for railroad cross-ties.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
6 feet .....	.25	2.00	20.00

CELTIS (Nettle Tree)

Celtis Occidentalis. HACKBERRY or SUGARBERRY. One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for street and avenue planting; of rapid growth.

	Each	10	100
12 to 14 feet, well branched, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch caliper	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
10 to 12 feet, well branched, 1 to 1 1/4-inch caliper .....	.50	4.00	30.00
8 to 10 feet, well branched.....	.35	3.00	27.50

Note—In transplanting the Hackberry it should be trimmed to a single stem, remove the side branches, otherwise it is difficult to transplant.

CERASUS (Cherry)

Cerasus Avium Flore Plena Alba. DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY. A beautiful and attractive early spring blooming tree. Early in the spring the tree is literally covered with a mass of blooms, each flower resembling a miniature white rose.

	Each	10
Strong trees, 5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

C. Japonica Rosea Pendula. JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY. The far-famed ornamental cherry of Japan. One of the handsomest flowering trees in our collection. All our trees are top-grafted on stems, 4 to 5 feet high. The limbs droop gracefully towards the ground.

	Each	10
Strong trees	\$0.75	\$6.00

CERCIS (Judas Tree)

Cercis Canadensis. RED BUD. A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears. Grown as a single specimen it is a very attractive tree.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4-in. cal., very heavy	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
6 to 8 feet, 1 to 1 1/4-in. cal.....	.75	6.00	50.00
5 to 6 feet, 1-inch caliper.....	.50	4.00	30.00

C. Siliquastrum Album. A form of the *C. Canadensis*, with white flowers; of dwarf and bushy growth.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 feet, bushy.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.00	

C. Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS TREE. Of a more dwarf growth than *Canadensis* and with flowers of a rich purple color and of large size. A beautiful small tree.

2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.25	2.00

CORNUS (Dogwood)

Cornus Florida Alba. WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. The native large, white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant on the lawn.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet, very heavy.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched .....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00

C. Florida Flore Rubro. RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Similar to the white-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

	Each
4 feet, very heavy.....	\$1.50
3 to 3 1/2 feet	1.00
2 to 2 1/2 feet .....	.75

FRAXINUS (Ash)

Fraxinus Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A fine native shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

	Each	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch caliper	1.00	7.50	65.00
8 to 10 ft., hvy., 1 to 1 1/4-in. cal. ....	.50	4.00	30.00
6 to 8 ft., 3/4 to 1-in. cal.....	.25	2.00	17.50

HOVENIA DULCIS (The Honey Tree)

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 feet, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4-in. cal.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	.....
8 to 10 ft., stocky, well branched, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. caliper.....	1.00	8.00	.....
6 to 8 ft., stocky, branched, 1 to 1 1/4-in. caliper .....	.75	5.00	\$40.00
5 to 6 ft., stocky, branched.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Hovenia Dulcis. HONEY TREE. A very attractive small tree with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, heart-shaped. The flowers furnish fine bee food. An attractive tree for the lawn.

JUGLANS (Walnut)

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 feet, very heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch caliper	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
5 to 6 feet, transplanted.....	.60	5.00	40.00
4 to 5 feet, very stocky.....	.50	3.00	20.00

Juglans Nigra. BLACK WALNUT. An excellent native shade tree, and one whose wood is in great demand.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA (Golden Rain Tree)

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, very heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch caliper	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$50.00
7 to 8 feet, heavy, 3/4 to 1-inch caliper .....	.75	5.00	35.00
6 to 7 feet .....	.50	3.50	25.00

Koelreuteria Paniculata. GOLDEN RAIN TREE. A most beautiful ornamental shade tree from China. It has a flat, spreading head of large pinnate leaves, and during the latter part of May produces large panicles of orange-yellow flowers, which completely envelopes the entire head of the tree. The blooming season lasts three weeks. Destined to become a great favorite for the lawn and park. We recommend this highly. Height, 25 to 50 feet.

LIQUIDAMBAR (Sweet Gum)

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
6 to 8 feet, 1 to 1 1/4-in. cal.....	.75	6.00
5 to 6 feet, 3/4 to 1-in. cal.....	.50	4.00

Liquidambar Styraciflua. AMERICAN SWEET GUM, or BILSTED. One of our handsome native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple.

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)

Liriodendron Tulipifera. TULIP TREE; TULIP POP-LAR. A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip shape. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting; also for lumber.

	Each	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 to 2 1/2-in. caliper	\$2.00	\$17.50	.....
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1 1/2 to 2-in. caliper	1.00	9.00	\$80.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. cal.....	.75	6.00	50.00
6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1 1/4-in. caliper.....	.50	4.00	30.00

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA

(Cucumber Tree)

A native variety of rapid growth and fine shape.
 Each 10
 6 to 8 feet, heavy \$1.00
 4 to 5 feet50 \$4.00

MAGNOLIAS (Chinese Flowering)

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring before the leaves appear.

Magnolia Purpurea. (Chinese Purple Magnolia). Of bushy growth, large purple flowers, which are produced latter part of March. Each
 4 to 5 feet, very bushy, heavy \$2.50
 3 to 4 feet, heavy 1.50
 2 to 3 feet, well branched75

M. Stellata. (Halleana.) STARRY MAGNOLIA. Of dwarf habit. Flowers semi-double, pure white and fragrant. Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than other Magnolias. Each
 2 to 2½ feet \$2.50

M. Soulangeana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March. Each
 3 to 4 feet, very heavy \$2.50
 2 to 3 feet 1.00

M. Soulangeana Nigra. DARK-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. A comparatively new variety, producing very large, dark purple flowers, several shades darker than Soulangeana. Its period of blooming extends over several weeks, thus a quantity of flowers are produced when those of the early blooming sorts may be killed by late spring frosts. Most desirable variety. Each
 6 to 8 feet, specimen plants \$2.50
 4 to 5 feet, well branched 1.50
 3 feet, branched 1.00

MELIA AZEDARACH (Chinaberry)

Melia Azedarach Lasciniata. CUT-LEAF CHINABERRY. A new variety, which originated here. The parent tree is of medium size. The leaves are beautifully cut and finely divided. The blooms are of a light lilac and are produced in the greatest abundance just before the leaves appear. This variety is quite distinct and is a valuable acquisition. Each 10
 Strong trees, 3 to 4 feet \$0.50 \$4.00
 2 to 3 feet25 2.00

M. Azedarach Umbraculiformis. TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE; UMBRELLA CHINA. A subvariety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; it is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Each 10 100
 Well branched, 6 to 7 feet \$1.00 \$7.50
 Well branched, 5 to 6 feet60 4.50 \$35.00
 Well branched, 4 to 5 feet50 3.50 25.00
 Well branched, 3 to 4 feet25 2.00 17.50

MORUS (Mulberry)

Each 10
 Extra heavy heads, budded on 5 to 7 feet stems \$1.25
 Strong trees, budded on 5 to 7-ft. stems. .75 \$6.00
 Strong trees, budded on 4 to 5-ft. stems. .50

Morus Alba Pendula. TEAS' WEeping MULBERRY. A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willow branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns, parks, or for cemetery planting.

PAULOWNIA

Each 10
 8 to 10 feet, 1½ to 2-inch caliper \$1.00
 6 to 8 feet75 \$6.00
 4 to 6 feet50 4.00
 2 to 3 feet25 2.00

Paulownia Imperialis. EMPRESS TREE. A rapid-growing tree with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue, very fragrant flowers. An excellent shade tree.

PERSICA (Double-Flowering Peach)

Each 10 100
 Strong trees \$0.25 \$2.00 \$17.50
Persica Chrysanthemum. CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOW-ERED PEACH. Flowers large, double pink, center quilled like a chrysanthemum. Extra fine new variety. Originated in South Carolina.

P. Double Pink, White and Crimson. During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees can not be too highly recommended for spring blossoming. Perfectly hardy, and will thrive on any soil in which other peaches will grow.

PLATANUS (Plane Tree; Sycamore)

Each 10 100
 8 to 10 feet, 1 to 1½-in. caliper \$0.75 \$6.00
 6 to 8 feet50 4.00 \$30.00
Platanus Orientalis. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE. A popular European shade tree. Does well here. Not subject to blight like the native Sycamore. Makes a large spreading tree. Rapid grower. Succeeds well in either high or low situations.

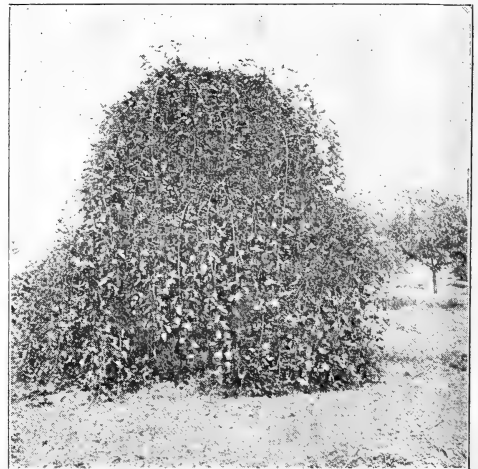
POPULUS (The Poplar)

Populus Caroliniensis. CAROLINA POPULAR. A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. A very popular shade tree, and widely planted. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

Each 10 100
 8 to 10 feet, ¾ to 1-inch caliper \$0.50 \$2.50 \$20.00
 6 to 8 feet, ¾-inch caliper25 2.00 15.00
P. Fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. A tall, pyramidal, compact-growing tree. A rapid grower, and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe. Each 10
 10 to 12 feet, 1¼ to 1½-in. cal. \$0.75 \$5.00
 8 to 10 feet, ¾ to 1-in. caliper50 2.50
 6 to 8 feet, ¾-in. caliper25 2.00

PRUNUS (Plum)

Each 10 100
 4 to 5 feet \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00
Prunus Mume. JAPANESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING APRICOT. A very early blooming variety. In March the tree is entirely covered by a mass of beautiful double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for the lawn. Of dwarf habit.
P. Pissardi. PERSIAN PURPLE LEAF PLUM. The most valuable of all the purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.



TEAS' WEeping MULBERRY

PYRUS (Double Chinese Crab-Apple)

	Each	10
Price	.....	\$0.25 \$2.00
Pyrus Spectabilis. DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHINESE CRAB APPLE. A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers. Very handsome in bloom.		

QUERCUS (The Oak)

Quercus Palustris. PIN OAK. A very beautiful variety. Leaves deep green, and finely divided. As the tree attains age, the branches assume a drooping form. The foliage in fall is scarlet and yellow.

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet, 1½ to 2-in. cal., heavy	.....	\$1.50 \$12.00
6 to 8 feet, 1½ to 1¼-in. cal., heavy	.....	1.00 9.00
5 to 6 feet, 1 to 1¼-in. cal.	.....	.75 5.00

ROBINIA (Locust)

Robinia Hispidia Rosea. ROSE or MOSS LOCUST, or ACACIA. During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth.

	Each	10
4-foot plants, grafted	.....	\$0.50 \$4.00
R. Pseudo-Acacia. BLACK or YELLOW LOCUST. A native tree of large size; rapid growth; valuable for timber. Has quite ornamental flowers; white and fragrant; long racemes appear in June.		

	Each	10
10 to 12 feet, 1¼ to 1½-inch caliper	.....	\$0.75 \$6.00
8 to 10 feet, well branched	.....	.50 4.00
6 to 8 feet	.....	.35 3.00

SALISBURIA (Maidenhair Tree)

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet	.....	\$1.00 \$8.00
6 to 8 feet	.....	.75 6.00
5 to 6 feet	.....	.50 4.00

Salisburia Adiantifolia. GINKGO, or MAIDENHAIR TREE. A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of maidenhair fern, hence the name. Very desirable.

SALIX (The Willow)

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., very heavy, 1 to 1¼-inch caliper	.....	\$0.75 \$5.00 \$40.00	
6 to 8 feet, heavy	.....	.50 3.00 25.00	
5 to 6 feet	.....	.25 2.00 15.00	

Salix Annularis. A weeping willow with peculiarly curled leaves.

S. Babylonica. THE WEEPING WILLOW. The well-known variety.

S. Japonica. JAPANESE WEEPING WILLOW. Somewhat similar to *S. Babylonica*, but growth later in putting out in the spring, which prevents its being injured by late frosts.

SOPHORA (Japanese Pergoda Tree)

Sophora Japonica. JAPANESE PERGODA TREE. Branches spreading, forming a dense round head. Leaves compound, dark glossy green above, downy beneath. Flowers yellowish-white in large loose panicles. Ultimate height, 40 feet.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, bushy	.....	\$0.35 \$3.00	
2 to 3 feet	.....	.25 2.00	\$17.50

STERCULIA (Varnish Tree)

	Each	10
7 to 8 feet, heavy	.....	\$8.00
5 to 6 feet, 1 to 1¼ inches caliper	.....	.75 6.00
4 to 5 feet	.....	.50 4.00

Sterculia Platanifolia. VARNISH TREE; JAPAN PARASOL. A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large, bark very smooth and green. Fine tree for bees. Height, 40 to 50 feet.

TILIA (Linden Tree)

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 feet, very bushy, 1½ to 2-inch caliper	.....	\$1.50	
8 to 10 feet, 1¼ to 1½-in. cal.	.....	1.00	\$7.50 \$60.00
6 to 8 feet, 1 to 1¼-in. cal.	.....	.50	4.00 35.00

Tilia Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN, or LIME. A fine large-sized tree of rapid growth, with clusters of small fragrant yellow flowers in spring. Succeeds best in rich soil.

ULMUS (The Elm)

	Each	10	100
12 to 14 feet, heavy, 2-in. caliper	.....	\$1.25 \$10.00	\$90.00
10 to 12 feet, heavy, 1½ to 1¼-in. caliper	.....	1.00	8.00 75.00
8 to 10 ft., well branched, 1 to 1¼-inch caliper	.....	.75	5.00 40.00
6 to 8 ft., well branched, 1-in. cal.	.....	.50	4.00 30.00

Ulmus Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ELM. A native tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively planted for avenues and streets. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

VIRGILIA LUTEA (Arrow Wood)

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet	.....	\$0.25 \$2.00

Virgilia Lutea. A medium size tree with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, with a symmetrical round head. Leaves broad green, turning golden early in autumn. In early spring white flowers are produced in loose drooping panicles. A desirable lawn tree.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

We will supply 10 plants, our selection of varieties, standard sizes \$ 4.00
100 plants, our selection of 25 varieties, standard sizes 25.00

Of many of the following named plants we can supply large specimens. Prices, sizes and descriptions will be given upon application. Our stock was never larger or better.

Most of the plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and with less danger of loss from removal. Those marked "O. G." are taken from open ground, but lifted with balls of earth about the roots and wrapped in moss and excelsior. We must impress the necessity of defoliating nearly all Broad-leaved Evergreens lifted from open ground before being forwarded. This will lessen the loss from transplanting, as many trees are lost if transplanted with all the leaves left on. After plants are set out in permanent positions, let the ground be covered with some mulching material, either leaves, coarse manure or straw. This will prevent too rapid evaporation, and greatly increase the growth.

ABELIA

Abelia Floribunda. Of more compact growth than *Grandiflora*. Flowers smaller and of a pale pink. Commences to bloom middle of June and continues through entire summer.

	Each	10
10 to 12-inch plants, from 4-inch pots	.....	\$0.50 \$4.00
A. Grandiflora. (<i>Abelia Rupestris</i>). One of the most satisfactory broad-leaved dwarf shrubs. Graceful drooping stems, and branches are covered with dark glossy leaves. In the winter assuming a metallic sheen. Produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters from last of May until frost.		
	Each	10
15 to 18 inches, strong, 4-inch pots	.....	\$0.50 \$4.00 \$30.00
10 to 12-inches, 3-inch pots	.....	.25 2.00 20.00

ARBUTUS

Arbutus Unedo. STAWBERRY TREE. A very desirable, broad-leaved Evergreen. Attains a height of 15 feet. Foliage dark glossy green. Flowers white, bell shaped, produced in early spring in great profusion, followed by a pretty scarlet fruit which is retained until late winter.

	Each	10	
Extra strong plants, from 4-in. pots, 18 to 24 inches	\$0.75	....
Strong plants from 4-in. pots, 12 to 15 inches .....	.50	\$4.00	

ARDISIA

Ardisia Crenulata Alba. A dwarf-growing shrub with dark shining leaves. Produces a profusion of waxy white berries, which remain upon the plant for a year succeeds best in a shady situation. Hardy southward.

	Each	10	
15 to 18 inches, from 5-inch pots, with berries	\$0.75	\$5.00	
8 to 10 inches, from 4-inch pots, with berries .....	.50	4.00	
6 to 8 inches, from 4-inch pots, without berries .....	.35	3.00	
A. Crenulata Rubra. Same as the above, but more attractive, as the plant is covered with a profusion of showy red berries.	Each	10	
8 to 10-in. plants, from 4-in. pots, with berries	\$0.50	\$4.00	
6 to 8-in. plants, from 4-in. pots, without berries .....	.35	3.00	

AUCUBA (Gold Dust Tree)

	Each	10	100
30 to 36 ins., O. G., well branched.	\$1.00	\$7.50	....
24 to 30 inches, open ground. ....	.75	5.00	\$40.00
18 to 24 inches, open ground. ....	.50	4.00	30.00

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which make them very attractive. Succeeds best in a shady situation.

Aucuba Himalaica. Of medium growth, with dark glossy leaves, produce a profusion of scarlet berries, which makes a fine contrast with the rich green foliage.

A. Japonica Aurea Maculata. GOLD DUST TREE. A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinieres and window boxes, also for planting in masses.

AZALEA**AZALEA AMOENA (Early Amoena)**

A very dwarf growing variety, producing small claret colored blooms. Excellent for a low hedge or for massing. Hardy at New York.

	Each	10	100
10 inches, very bushy	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
6 to 8-inch plants .....	.25	2.00	17.50

AZALEA INDICA (Indian Azalea)

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches high, very bushy plants, well set with buds.	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$75.00
15 to 18 inches high, very bushy plants, well set with buds. ....	.75	5.00	40.00
12 to 15 inches high, bushy, well set with buds. ....	.50	4.00	30.00
6 to 10 inches, branched, with buds .....	.25	2.00	17.50
A limited number of very heavy plants, 24 to 30 inches high.	1.50		

Azalea Indica. HOME-GROWN INDIAN AZALEA. We have 50 varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add many of the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation, and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf-mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.



AZALEA INDICA. AT FRUITLAND

AZALEA—Continued.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, and spray with sulpho-tobacco soap.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat, half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

The engraving, from photograph taken at Furitland, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, tended and pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and mis-shapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that by following the hints given above, any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as those illustrated. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

AZALEA INDICA (Imported)

Plants with crowns:	Each
Beautiful specimens, 16 to 18-in. diameter....	\$2.00
Beautiful specimens, 12 to 14-in. diameter....	1.00
Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12-in. diameter....	.75

These beautiful plants are becoming more popular every year for forcing, windows, store and conservatory decorations. These plants are also adapted for open-ground planting. The Azaleas which we offer are all grafted and have bushy crowns, which are well set with flower-buds. We have about twelve or fifteen distinct varieties, double and single; white, all shades of red, pink, variegated, etc.

BAY TREES

Bay Trees, STANDARDS and PYRAMIDS. See *Laurus Nobilis*, Page 31.

BERBERIS (Barberry)

	Each	10	100
36 to 40 inches high, heavy, from open ground	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....
24 to 30 inches high, heavy, from open ground .....	.75	6.00	.....
18 to 24 inches high, heavy, from open ground .....	.50	4.00	\$35.00
12 to 15 inches high, stocky, from open ground .....	.35	3.00	25.00

Berberis Japonica. (*Mahonia Japonica*.) JAPANESE BARBERRY. This splendid plant thrives best in a partly shady situation; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

BUXUS (Boxwood Tree)

Buxus Sempervirens. TREE BOX (Untrimmed Bushes) O. G. A large shrub of compact habit. This old plant is again in great favor, and is being extensively planted. We offer a fine lot of very compact, bushy plants.

	Each	10	100
2 feet, open ground	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....
18 inches, open ground	1.00	8.00	.....
12 inches, open ground .....	.50	4.00	\$30.00

BUXUS

(Pyramidal Boxwood Trees)

	Each
4 feet	\$5.00
3½ feet	4.00
3 feet	3.00
2 feet	1.50

Boxwood. PYRAMIDS (Trimmed). These are becoming very popular for decorative purposes, as they can be used in exposed places where the temperature is too low for palms. We offer a fine lot of plants trimmed in pyramidal shape, as shown in the accompanying photograph.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA
IMPORTED PLANTS

(White Varieties)

Double White. (C. Alba Plena and Mathotiana Alba.)	Each.	10
20 to 24 inches, well branched.....	\$2.00	.....
18 to 20 inches, well branched.....	1.50	.....
15 inches, well branched.....	1.00	.....

(Colored Varieties)

36 to 40 inches, very heavy plants with buds	5.00	.....
28 to 30 inches, well branched.....	2.50	\$22.50
20 to 24 inches, well branched.....	1.50	12.50
18 to 20 inches, well branched.....	1.25	10.00
15 inches, well branched.....	1.00	8.00

These are bushy and shapely plants, but without flower-buds. The colors range in all shades of red from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencillings, mottlings, etc. Whilst we import a large quantity of Camellias from the largest and most reliable European growers, we cannot always guarantee that every plant of the colored section will come true to label in every instance, and we have to purchase and sell under those conditions.

NOTE—We can supply a few Camellias in colored varieties only, well set with buds. For these add 25 cents per plant to above prices.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

HOME-GROWN PLANTS

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches, slightly branched.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
15 to 18 inches, slightly branched.....	.75	6.00
12 to 15 inches .....	.50	4.00

We offer a beautiful stock of Camellias of our own growing. We grow many thousands of Camellias, but, for years past, the demand has been so large that we have to import largely in order to fill our orders. All the plants which we offer are propagated from speci-



PYRAMIDAL BOXWOOD—4 Feet High.

CAMELLIAS—Continued.

men plants, which are all grown in open ground, and are from 4 to 15 feet high. These consist of nearly one hundred varieties. Therefore, we have excellent opportunities for testing their relative merits. In the Home-grown section we offer no *C. Alba Plena*.

FOR OPEN GROUND—A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf-mold better results may be expected. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March. Mulch the plants with well-rotted manure.

FOR CONSERVATORIES—Use a potting compost of peat or leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth, they require an abundance of water and spraying of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather, which would injure distending buds. Drooping of buds is caused by plants becoming too dry or by over-watering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

CHAMAEROPS (Chusan Fan Palmetto)

	Each	10
15 inches, strong plants.....	\$0.75	\$5.00
12 inches, strong plants.....	.50	4.00

Chamaerops Fortunei. CHUSAN FAN PALMETTO. The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 12 or 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental.

CLEYERA

	Each	10
12 to 15-in. plants, 4-in. pots.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
6 to 8-in. plants, 3-in. pots.....	.25	2.00

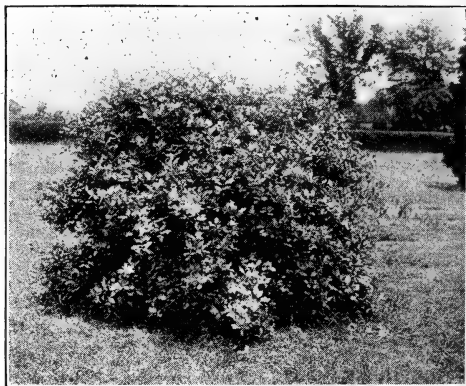
Cleyera Japonica. A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy, flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, delightfully fragrant. The flowers are followed by red berries, which are retained all winter. A most desirable evergreen.

COTONEASTER

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches, bushy.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50



CAPE JASMINE (GARDENIA FLORIDA)

**ELAEAGNUS AUREA****Cotoneaster Buxifolia. BOX-LEAVED COTONEASTER.**

A low growing evergreen with small dark green leaves, white flowers produced in spring, followed by red berries which are retained during winter.

C. Simonii. Attains a height of about 4 feet; dark green leaves; flowers white, slightly pinkish, followed by bright red fruit. One of the best.

CRATAEGUS (Evergreen Thorn)

Crataegus Lalandi. (Pyracantha). LALAND'S PYRACANTHA. A sub-variety of the evergreen variety of the Burning Bush. A desirable and beautiful shrub. In early spring it produces a great profusion of white flowers which are followed by bright orange berries, which are retained during winter. Each 10

Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet.....\$0.35 \$3.00

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

Each 10
12 to 15 inches, grafted.....\$0.50 \$4.00
We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold. The variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

Elaeagnus Aurea. Leaves with broad, yellow blotches.

E. Pungens Variegata. Leaves margined white.

E. Simonii. (Simon's Oleaster). Foliage elongated, silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn. Each 10

15 to 18 inches.....\$0.25 \$2.00

18 to 24 inches, bushy......40 3.50

EUONYMUS

Euonymus Aurea Variegata. GOLDEN EUONYMUS. A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant. Each 10

8 to 10 inches, bushy.....\$0.25 \$2.00

E. Japonica. EVERGREEN EUONYMUS. Leaves dark shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation. Each 10

12 to 15 inches.....\$0.25 \$2.00

GARDENIA (Cape Jasmine)

Prices, except where noted: Each 10 100

Plants, 4 ft. high by 4 ft. spread, in 13-in. tubs, fine plants.....\$4.00

24 to 30 ins, heavy, well bchd., from open grnd. 1.00 \$8.00

18 to 24 ins., pot-grown. .50 3.50 \$30.00

12 to 15 ins., pot-grown. .25 2.00 17.50

Gardenia Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

G. Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of Florida.

G. Radicans. A very dwarf trailing Cape Jasmine; foliage very small; flowers white, very fragrant. Most desirable where a low effect is desired. Each 10 100

12 to 15-in. plants, brchd..\$0.50 \$3.50 \$30.00

6 to 8-in. plants, branched. .25 2.00

GARDENIA—Continued.

- G. Veitchi**, or *Jasminoides*. Flowers and foliage smaller than those of Florida; flowers white, very fragrant; the best variety for forcing. Hardy at Charleston and southward only. Each 10 100
12 to 15 inches, well branched....\$0.50 \$3.50 \$25.00
8 to 12 inches, branched, from pots .25 2.00 17.50

ILEX (Holly)

- Each 10
15 to 18 inches, bushy, open ground.....\$0.50 \$4.00
Ilex Crenata. JAPAN HOLLY. A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.
I. Opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. In transplanting the native holly, select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

ILLICIUM (The Anise Tree)

- Each 10
24 to 36 ins., well branched.....\$0.75 \$5.00
18 to 24 ins., well branched......50 4.00
Illicium Anisatum. (I. Religiosum). EAST INDIA ANISE TREE. A handsome evergreen with broad leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Calico Bush)

- Each 10 100
Extra strong clumps, open ground,
12 to 18 inches..... \$1.25 \$10.00
18 to 24 ins., bushy, open ground 1.00 8.00
12 to 18 ins., bushy, open ground .50 4.00 \$30.00

Kalmia latifolia. CALICO BUSH. A beautiful native broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically-shaped buds appear early in May and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.

LAURO-CERASUS (English, or Cherry Laurel)

- Each 10 100
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy..... \$2.00
30 to 36 ins., heavy, well branched,
open ground \$1.00 \$8.00 \$75.00
24 ins., heavy, well branched, open
ground75 6.00 50.00
18 to 20 inches, branched, open
ground50 4.00 35.00

These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful, broad, shiny foliage; of easy



ENGLISH LAUREL



PYRAMIDAL AND STANDARD BAY TREES

cultivation and thrive in any ordinary good soil. For massing, or as single specimens, few plants possess more advantages.

- Lauro-Cerasus Bertini**. Foliage very broad; dark green.
L. Caucasicus. Foliage broad, light green. A fine sort.
L. Rotundifolia. With short, oblong, blunt leaves.
L. Rotundifolia Viridis. Foliage short oblong, dark green.
L. Versaillensis. Broad foliage. Quite distinct.

LAURUS (Laurel)

- Laurus Nobilis**. SPICE, or APOLLO'S LAUREL. A beautiful evergreen, with long narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking. Each 10
18 to 24 inches, from 4-in. pots.....\$0.75
12 to 15 inches, from 4-in. pots......50 \$4.00
L. Regalis. A variety of spice or Appolo's Laurel, with leaves crimped. Each
18 to 24 inches, from 4-in. pots.....\$0.75

LAURUS NOBILIS (Bay Tree)

Where a formal effect is desired, there is nothing more pleasing or satisfactory than these beautiful trees. We offer a superb lot of standard and pyramidal Bay Trees, in tubs; of our own importation:

PYRAMIDAL BAY TREES

- Each
7 feet high, 30 inches diameter at base.....\$25.00
6 feet high, 24 inches diameter at base..... 17.50
5 feet high, 24 inches diameter at base..... 10.00

STANDARD BAY TREES

- 42 to 48-in. stems, 3 1/4 feet diameter of head.. 25.00
42 to 48-in. stems, 3 feet diameter of head.... 15.00
42 to 48-in. stems, 2 feet diameter of head.... 8.00

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Ligustrum Amurense. (True.) AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. From Amoor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of hedge plants, Page 37.) Plants are also desirable for single specimens or for wind-breaks; for latter plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

- Each 10 100
Strong, bushy plants, 3 to 4 feet..\$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00
L. Amurense. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET, SPECIMENS.
We offer some very fine plants, 5 to 7 feet high, 24 to 30 inches in diameter, very bushy and compact, several times trimmed; for immediate effect; either for a large hedge or individual specimen. These plants are very desirable. \$2.00 each.

- L. Amurense**. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET, PYRAMIDS. Trimmed in pyramidal shape. Each
Height Diam. at Base.
5 to 6 ft...24 to 28 ins...from open ground..\$6.00
4 feet.....20 to 24 ins...from open ground.. 5.00

L. Excelsum Superbum. A tall growing form of Japanese Privet. Leaves beautifully variegated; stands sun to perfection; an excellent plant. Most effective for massing, as can be seen from the accompanying photograph. (See Page 32.)

- Each 10
3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy.....\$1.00 \$6.00
2 to 3 ft., grafted, bushy......75 5.00
18 to 24 ins., well branched......50 4.00

LIGUSTRUM—Continued.

L. Japonicum. JAPANESE PRIVET. A beautiful broad-leaved variety, foliage dark green, with panicles of white flowers followed by purple berries. Can be grown into a small tree and trimmed in pyramidal, standard, or other forms.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 feet, extra heavy.....	\$2.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet, very bushy.....	1.00	\$8.00	\$65.00
3 to 4 feet, very bushy.....	.75	6.00	50.00
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.50	3.00	.....

L. Japonicum. STANDARDS. These trees have trained heads similar to the Standard Bay Trees. Where a cheap substitute for the Bay is desired for either tubs or the open ground, the above mentioned Standard Privet is most desirable, as the plant is perfectly hardy in the South. These plants are from open ground, but have been several times transplanted and will be lifted and shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. Plants with stems from 3 to 4 feet high, and with heads 15 to 18 inches in diameter, \$1.00 each.

L. Macrophyllum. An exceedingly rare form of Japanese Privet with immense dark green leaves. Very attractive and distinct. Each 10 \$4.00
12 to 15 ins, grafted plants, well branched. \$0.50 \$4.00

L. Marginatum Aureum. GOLDEN MARGINED PRIVET. A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, grafted, very bushy.....	\$1.00	\$6.00	.....
2 to 3 feet, grafted, heavy.....	.75	5.00	.....
18 to 24 inches, grafted, well branched..	.50	4.00	.....

L. Nepalense. NEPAUL PRIVET. Resembles the Japanese Privet, but of dwarf and compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect.

	Each	10	100
3 feet, very bushy.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
18 to 24 inches, bushy.....	.50	3.00	25.00

L. Ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Growth erect; leaves larger than *L. Amurense*, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities

	Each	10	100	1,000
3 to 4 ft., from open ground	.....	.....	.....	.....
well branched, 2 yrs....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
24 to 30 ins., for hedges,	.....	.....	.....	.....
from open ground.....	.....	4.00	\$30.00	.....

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia Fuscata. BANANA SHRUB. A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown.....	\$0.50	.....	.....
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown.....	.40	\$4.00	\$30.00
8 to 10 inches, pot-grown.....	.25	2.50	20.00

M. Grandiflora. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the end of April and lasts until the middle of July. Hardy at Philadelphia.

	Each	10	100
4 feet, from pots.....	\$1.00	.....	.....
30 to 36 inches, from pots.....	.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
18 to 24 inches, from pots.....	.50	4.00	30.00
12 to 15 inches, from pots.....	.40	3.00	25.00
6 ft., from open ground, very heavy.	1.50	12.50	100.00
5 ft., from open ground, very heavy.	1.00	8.00	75.00
4 ft., from open ground.....	.75	6.00	50.00
3 ft., from open ground.....	.50	4.00	30.00
2 ft., from open ground.....	.35	3.00	25.00

Note—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground-grown plants unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our magnolias have been twice transplanted, and, therefore, have beautifully branched roots.

M. Grandiflora Gloriosa. LARGE-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. A variety of *Grandiflora*, with flowers of immense size, often 12 to 15 inches in diameter; foliage large, bronze underneath; a magnificent tree.

	Each	10	100
2 years, grafted plants, pot-grown.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	.....



CLUMP OF LIGUSTRUM EXCELSUM SUPERBUM

MAHONIA (Berberis)

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 inches	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Mahonia Aquifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED ASHBERRY. A beautiful, hardy, low-growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color.

NERIUM (Oleander)

Neriums are all hardy in this latitude. They have also been successfully grown along the coast in southern New Jersey, but should be well protected during winter.

	Each	10	100
15 to 20 inches, from 4-inch pots..	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
10 to 15 inches, from 3-inch pots..	.25	2.00	17.50

Nerium Mme. Peyre. Pale flesh, double corolla.

N. Prof. Parlitorre. Pink, double corolla.

N. Single White. Heavy grower and almost continuous bloomer.

OLEA FRAGRANS (Tea, or Sweet Olive)

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	.....
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown.....	.35	3.00	\$25.00

One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant.

OSMANTHUS (Holly-Leaved Tea Olive)

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 inches, from pots.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
8 to 10 inches.....	.25	2.50	20.00

Osmanthus Aquifolium. (Olea Illicifolia). A beautiful evergreen shrubs with dark green spiny-toothed leaves resembling the Holly. Delightfully fragrant flowers produced in the fall in great profusion. These trees attain a height of 25 to 30 feet. Very attractive. Hardy at New York.

OTHERA JAPONICA

(ONE OF OUR OWN INTRODUCTIONS)

An evergreen shrub or small tree, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Resembles the *Ilex*. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long. For the South only.

	Each	10	100
Strong plants, 10 to 12 inches.....	\$0.50

PHOTINIA (Evergreen Photinia)

	Each	10	100
30 to 36 inches, heavy.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	4.00	.....

Photinia Serrulata. EVERGREEN PHOTINIA. A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red color. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground. Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.

PITTOSPORUM

(Japanese Pittosporum)

Pittosporum Tobira. JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM. A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 ins., well branched, from open ground	\$0.75	\$6.00	.....
15 to 18 ins., from open ground	.50	4.00	\$35.00

P. Tobira Variegata. VARIEGATED PITTOSPORUM. Similar to *P. Tobira*, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 ins., well branched, from open ground	\$1.00	\$8.00	.....
15 to 18 ins., well branched, from open ground	.75	6.00	.....
10 to 12 ins., branched, from pots and open ground	.50	4.00	.....

QUERCUS (The Oak)

Quercus Sempervirens. LIVE OAK. The Native Live Oak of the South. We offer a fine lot of transplanted trees. This tree is very difficult to transplant, therefore it should be defoliated and the side branches severely cut back.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 feet, heavy, branched	\$1.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet, well branched	.50	\$4.00	.....
2 to 3 feet, branched	.25	2.50	\$20.00

RHODODENDRON

(Rose Bay, or Mountain Laurel)

Rhododendron Catawbiense. CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. This beautiful plant is a native of the Alleghany Mountains and is admirably adapted for massing along borders in rich, shady positions. There is no plant that will give more satisfaction or more pleasing effect. Flowers lilac-purple.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet, bushy	\$1.50	\$10.00	.....
1 to 1½ feet, bushy	1.00	8.00	.....

R. Maximum. GREAT LAUREL. With large trusses of white flowers. Blooms later than *Catawbiense*.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet, bushy	\$1.50	\$10.00	.....
1 to 1½ feet, bushy	1.00	8.00	.....

R. Ponticum. ASIATIC SPECIES. These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy, but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Never plant these in situations where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer a fine lot of unnamed seedlings, several shades of pink and purple.

	Each	10	100
Very bushy plants, well set with buds, 24 to 30 inches	\$1.50	\$12.50	.....
Very bushy, well set with buds, 18 to 24 inches	1.00	7.50	.....
Branched, well set with buds, 12 to 15 inches	.75	6.00	.....



PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

THEA BOHEA (Chinese Tea Plant)

Thea Bohea. The true ASSAM TEA PLANT. The leaves of which are used for making the tea of commerce. This beautiful shrub produces during the winter large white flowers with wooly anthers, which have the resemblance of single camellias. A very desirable, low-growing, broad-leaved evergreen. Each, 25 cents.

VIBURNUM

Virburnum Odoratissimum. A variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, very bushy, pot-grown	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$75.00
24 to 30 ins., bushy, pot-grown	.75	6.00	50.00
18 to 24 ins., pot-grown	.50	4.00	30.00
12 to 15 ins., pot-grown	.25	2.00	17.50

V. Suspensum. Of very compact and rapid growth, flowers creamy white, resembling the Trailing Arbutus; blooms in early spring. A most excellent plant.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 inches, pot-grown	\$0.75	\$6.00	.....
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	.50	4.00	\$30.00
8 to 12 inches, pot-grown	.25	2.50	20.00

V. Tinus. LAURUSTINUS. One of the handsomest and most satisfactory broad-leaved flowering shrubs; of rapid growth; attains a height of 10 feet. The flowers are creamy white, produced in the greatest profusion in early February and last for a long time; very fragrant. The buds before opening are of a bright red color. They begin to show in November, and gradually grow until February, making the plant most conspicuous. Sometimes used for hedges.

	Each	10	100
15 to 20 inches, pot-grown	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	.25	2.50	20.00

YUCCA

Yucca Aloefolia. SPANISH BAYONET, or DAGGER. The well-known native variety. Leaves very stiff, dagger shaped; flowers creamy white. Very effective in large clumps.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 2-yr. transplanted plants	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$10.00

Y. Filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE, or BEAR GRASS. A conspicuous plant with stiff evergreen foliage. The large clusters of creamy white flowers produced in summer make a fine effect. Fine for massing.

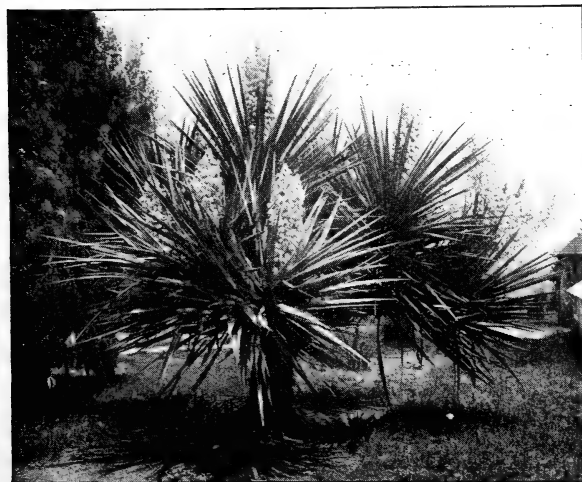
	Each	10	100
Strong, 3-yr. plants	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$10.00

Y. Gloriosa. A very scarce native variety; with a slender trunk. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet.

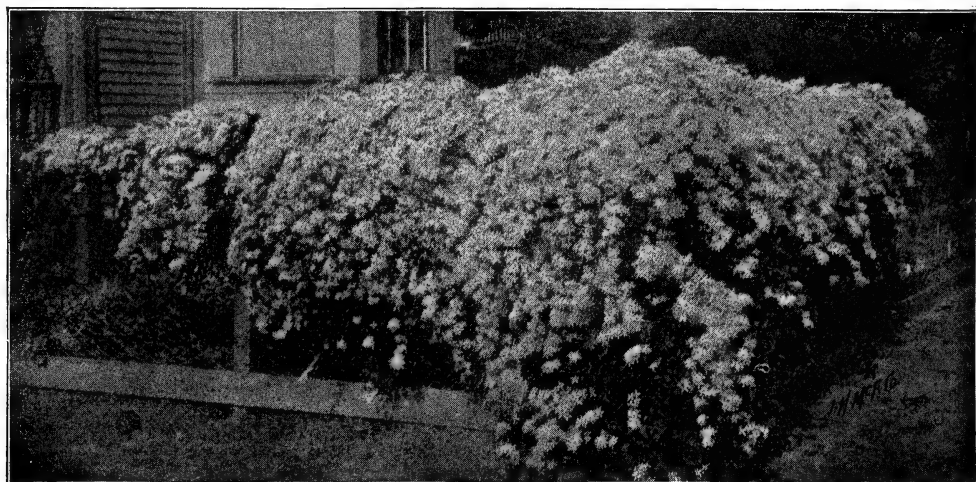
	Each	10	100
3-yr. transplanted plants	\$0.35	\$3.00	.....

Y. Treculeana. A very rare and beautiful species from northern Mexico and southwest Texas. Extremely difficult to obtain. Leaves thick and very rigid, of unusual length, blue-green; flowers of ivory whiteness, produced in great profusion upon a compact stock in early April. This *Yucca* makes a most conspicuous show. It attains a height of 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10	100
Strong, 4-yr. plants	\$0.50	\$3.50	\$30.00
Strong, 3-yr. plants	.35	2.50	20.00



YUCCA TRECULEANA



CLEMATIS PANICULATA, AT FRUITLAND

CLIMBERS

Ten Varieties, our selection, \$2.00; \$15.00 per 100.

AKEBIA

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| | Each | 10 | |
| 2 and 3-year, strong plants..... | \$0.25 | \$2.00 | |
- Akebia Lobata.** A Japanese climber. Very heavy foliage; purple flowers in long racemes, smaller than **A. Quinata**. Produces a fruit that is quite popular in Japan, but we cannot recommend this to suit the American palate.
- A. Quinata.** A peculiar Japanese climbing plant. Beautiful foliage, and produces purple flowers in early spring. Very desirable.

AMPELOPSIS (Ivy)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Each | 10 | 100 |
| Strong, field-grown plants..... | \$0.25 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| Strong plants, from 3-in. pots.... | .15 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
- A. Veitchii.** (A. Japonica.) JAPAN, or BOSTON IVY. A beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth;

eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. One of the most beautiful and popular hardy climbers.

ANTIGONON (Mexican Rose)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Each | 10 | 100 |
| Very strong, 2-yr. plants..... | \$0.25 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
- Antigonon leptopus.** ROSA DE MONTANA, or MEXICAN ROSE. A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer during late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy-pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. Tops die down in winter.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Prices, except where noted: | Each | 10 | 100 |
| 3 yrs., grafted, extra heavy..... | \$0.40 | \$3.00 | \$20.00 |
| 2 yrs., heavy, grafted..... | .25 | 2.00 | 15.00 |

Bignonia Capreolata (Cross Vine.) A very handsome native climber, which is not sufficiently appreciated. The flowers are trumpet shaped, of a reddish orange on the outside and yellow throat, produced in clusters in early spring. Evergreen.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| Strong plants, from 3-in. pots | Each | 10 | |
| | \$0.25 | \$2.00 | |

B. Grandiflora. (Tecoma). JAPAN TRUMPET VINE. A medium growing climber, with large deep orange flowers. When in full flower very conspicuous; blooms nearly all summer. Beautiful plant when grown in clumps.

B. Hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers, fine bloomer; flowers not as large as **Grandiflora**. Hardy at Boston, Mass.

B. Speciosa. Flowers pink, striped purple; blooms profusely in spring. Not hardy north of Savannah.

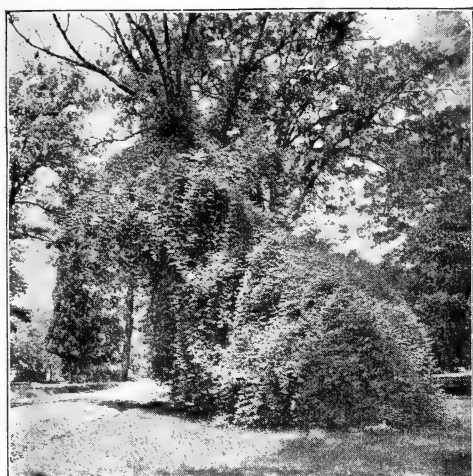
- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--|
| | Each | |
| From 3-inch pots..... | \$0.25 | |
| From 4-inch pots..... | .50 | |

B. Venusta. Flowers rich orange, produced in great abundance during winter. A conservatory plant for this section, but desirable for Florida and southward.

Plants from 3-in. pots..	Each	10	\$2.00
--------------------------	------	----	--------



BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA



ELAEAGNUS REFLEXA

CLEMATIS

SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Strong plants Each 10 100
 \$0.25 \$2.00 \$12.50
Clematis Paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome. A most desirable new climber of shrubby habit. Perfectly hardy.

LARGE-FLOWERING HYBRID VARIETIES.

Strong plants Each 10 100
 \$0.50 \$4.00
Clematis Henryi. Large creamy white; free-grower and bloomer.
C. Jackmani. Large and intense violet purple; free and abundant bloomer.
C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large crimson red. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Note—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil and as soon as the plants are set out, supports upon which to climb should be provided.

ELAEAGNUS (Climbing Elaeagnus)

18 to 24 ins., from 3-in. pots.... Each 10 100
 \$0.25 \$2.00 \$17.50
Elaeagnus Reflexa. A vigorous evergreen climber from Japan, with brown branches; leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath; densely interspread with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the under surface a bronzy golden hue. Excellent for arbors and pergolas.

EUONYMUS (Climbing Euonymus)

Strong plants, 15 to 18 inches, Each 10 100
 field-grown, well branched.... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00
 Nice 6 to 8-in. plants, 3-in. pots... .20 1.50 10.00
Euonymus Radicans. CLIMBING EUONYMUS. Low-trailing evergreen shrub of most rapid growth; used for covering walls, stumps, etc.
E. Radicans Variegata. VARIEGATED CLIMBING EUONYMUS. A beautiful climber with variegated leaves. Fine for covering walls and brick work.

FICUS (Climbing Fig)

Strong plants, 2 1/2-inch pots.... Each 10 100
 \$0.15 \$1.00 \$8.00
Ficus Repens. CLIMBING FIG. An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work in greenhouses. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy at Augusta.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS FLORE PLOENA

(Double Yellow or Carolina Jasmine.)

Plants from 3-in. pots.... Each 10
 \$0.25 \$2.00

A very rare sub-variety of our native yellow jasmine with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in conservatory flowers are produced nearly all winter. Very scarce.

HEDERA (Ivy)

Hedera Algeriensis. ALGERIAN IVY. A very fine variety with pretty green leaves of immense size. A rapid grower. A most conspicuous plant; not quite as hardy as the English Ivy. Each 10 100
 3 to 4 feet, strong plants, from 4-inch pots \$0.50 \$3.50
 Strong plants, from 3-inch pots... .25 2.00 \$15.00
H. Helix. ENGLISH IVY. Too well known to describe. Each 10 100
 3 to 4 ft., very heavy, from 3-inch pots \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00
 Strong plants, from 2 1/2 and 3-inch pots15 1.50 10.00

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Extra heavy specimens, 4 years.. Each 10 100
 \$0.50 \$3.50 \$30.00
 Very heavy, 3 years, bushy..... .35 3.00 20.00
 Strong 2-yr. plants25 2.00 15.00

Lonicera Aurea Reticulata. GOLDEN-NETTED HONEYSUCKLE. A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

L. Belgica. BELGIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Pink flowers, very sweet, profuse; an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

L. Brownii. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers. An improved **L. Sempervirens**.

L. Heckrottii. HECKROTT'S HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

PERIPLUCA (Silk Vine)

Strong, 4-year plants, field-grown..... Each 10
 \$0.25 \$2.00

Peripluca Graeca. GRECIAN SILK VINE. A rapid-growing deciduous climber with glossy green lanceolate leaves, flowers brownish purple inside and green at the margin; blooms in August.

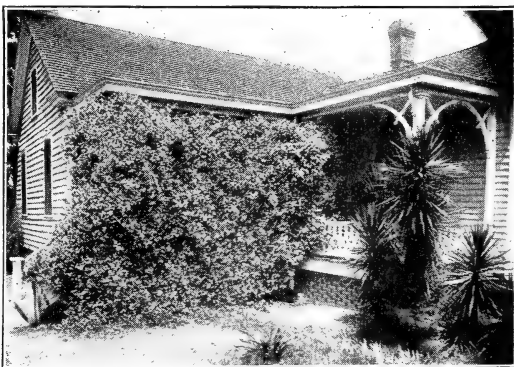
RHYNCHOSPERMUM

(Malayan Jasmine)

Strong plants, from 4-inch pots.... Each 10 100
 \$0.35 \$3.00 \$20.00
 Strong plants, from 3-inch pots... .25 2.00 15.00

Rhynchospermum Jasminoides. MALAYAN JASMINE. A very beautiful, hardy and rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing from April until July fragrant white flowers. When in full bloom this plant is most conspicuous.

R. Variegatum. A beautiful variegated creeping form of the above. Very effective for covering low walls or rockwork.



RHYNCHOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES

ROSES (Climbing)

Prices, our selection of varieties:	Each	10	100
Plants on own roots.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Budded on Manetti.....	.35	3.00	25.00

SOLANUM (Potato Vine)

Prices	Each	10	100
Solanum Jasminoides Grandiflora.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

POTATO VINE.



WISTARIA

Free-blooming and rapid-grower; flowers white; evergreen. Not hardy north of Augusta. An improvement upon the old variety.

VINCA (Periwinkle)

Vinca Major. PERIWINKLE, or TRAILING MYRTLE. An old and favorite plant with large blue flowers produced in early spring; excellent for vases, rock-work and bordering slopes. Each 10 100
Strong clumps from open ground..\$0.25 \$1.50 \$10.00

V. Variegata. VARIEGATED PERIWINKLE, or TRAILING MYRTLE. Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white.

Each 10 100
From 3-inch pots.....\$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

WISTARIA

Each 10 100
3 years, heavy, grafted..\$0.50 \$4.00 \$30.00
2 year, grafted......25 2.00 17.50

Wistaria Chinensis. CHINESE PURPLE WISTARIA. A purple-flowering variety, fine.

W. Chinensis Alba. CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA. A white-flowering variety; a beautiful, graceful climber.

W. Chinensis Florepleno. DOUBLE PURPLE WISTARIA. A variety with very double purple flowers. Until the vine is 3 years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterward it becomes floriferous.

W. Frutescens Magnifica. Own roots. Flowers in long tassels, pale blue; blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.

W. Multijuga. JAPANESE WISTARIA. A remarkably distinct and showy variety. Flowers light purple, in loose drooping racemes 1 to 3 feet long. Widely cultivated in Japan.

Wistaria. STANDARD or TREE FORM. These are specimens which have been trained to standard shape. The plants have stems from 3½ to 5 feet and have well formed heads. We offer a fine lot of plants of White, Purple, Double Purple and Multijuga at \$2.00 each.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

Not Less Than 40 Plants Will Be Furnished at the Prices Quoted for 100, or 400 at the 1,000 Rates.

BERBERIS (Barberry)

	10	100	1000
Heavy, 24 to 30 inches.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	.....
Strong, well-branched plants, 18 to 24 inches high.....	2.00	15.00	\$100.00

Berberis Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. A beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changing to coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge.

BUXUS (Boxwood)

	100	1000
4 to 6 inches, bushy.....	\$8.00	\$60.00

Buxus Suffruticosa. (Dwarf Box). For edging. As with many plants that have gradually gone out of use, this plant is again becoming in great demand. We offer a nice lot of plants.

CERASUS

(Mock Orange of the South)

	100	1000
2-year, seedlings, 15 to 18 inches.....	\$4.00	.....
1-year, seedlings, 10 to 12 inches.....	2.00	\$15.00

Cerasus Caroliniana. (Prunus Caroliniana). MOCK ORANGE of the SOUTH. This well-known hardy evergreen makes a beautiful hedge. We offer a fine stock of young plants. The large plants are difficult to transplant, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, but if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart.

CITRUS (Hardy Orange)

	100	1000
1-year, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$3.00	\$15.00

Citrus Trifoliata. JAPAN HARDY ORANGE. TRIFOLIATE ORANGE. This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. It is entirely free from insect depredations and fungous diseases. In early spring when covered with myriads of white flowers nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart. Our hedges of this plant were the first planted in the United States, and make an impenetrable barrier for anything from a rabbit to an elephant.



HARDY ORANGE HEDGE, AT FRUITLAND.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—Continued.

Hedges of this plant require two or three annual shearings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor. An excellent hedge knife can be made by taking a 23-inch scythe blade, straightening the shank and riveting it to a 14 or 18-inch straight wooden handle.

CYDONIA JAPONICA

Cydonia Japonica. (*Pyrus Japonica*): JAPAN QUINCE, or FIRE BUSH. This is a very desirable hedge plant where a blooming hedge is desired.

	100	1000
Strong plants, 3½ to 4 feet, well branched	\$20.00	\$125.00
Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet, well brchd.	10.00	65.00

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). The true variety. This far surpasses any other evergreen privet. It does well in many sections of the North and East. For the South it is far superior to the California Privet, which loses its leaves during winter, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its bright colored foliage

throughout the entire year. Since 1866 we have cultivated and disseminated millions of the Amoor River Privet and it is without doubt the most popular evergreen hedge plant of the day. It is of rapid growth, adapts itself to almost any soil not too arid or extremely wet. If properly treated a hedge may be secured in two years after planting. Set the plants 12 inches apart and after setting, cut them back to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. In the spring after the plants have made a growth of 8 or 10 inches, cut off half of this growth. Proceed in a like manner with each succeeding growth until the hedge has attained the desired height and width.

Well branched, transplanted plants, 24 to 30 inches	100	1000
	\$5.00	\$40.00

Note—To save freight, we always cut back Amoor River Privet before shipping, unless instructed to the contrary. This also avoids any possibility of the plants heating should there be any delay in transit.

L. Ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than *L. Amurense*.

	100	1000
24 to 30 inches, nicely branched, 2-yrs.	\$4.00	\$30.00
18 to 24 inches. branched	3.00	25.00

ROSE MARIE PAVIE (Polyantha)

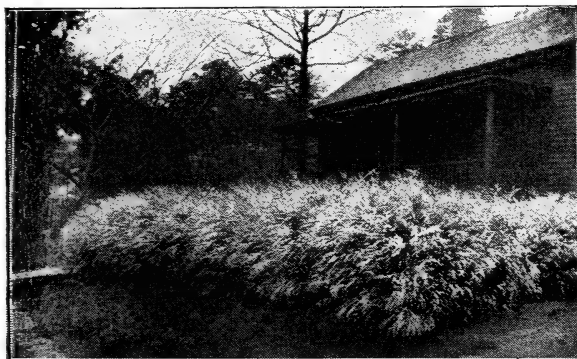
	Per 100
2 years, 24 to 30 ins., very heavy....	\$15.00
1-year, 12 to 15 ins., heavy.....	10.00

Rose Marie Pavie. This makes a very ornamental hedge of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as it is in constant bloom from early spring until frost. May be planted 2 feet apart. Pale rose changing to white; flowers 1 inch in diameter. Of all the Polyanthas this is the most desirable for hedges, as it is hardy in the northern states.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea Thunbergii. THUNSBURG'S SPIRAEA. Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small, white, which appear very early in March and last three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge.

	Per 100
15 to 18 inches.....	\$10.00



SPIRAEA THUNBERGII

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE.

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful and have large, plummy heads. When planted in masses or groups their great value is brought out.

EULALIA JAPONICA

Each 10 100

Large clumps from open ground, 12 inches.... \$1.00
Strong plants from 3-in. pots25 \$1.50 \$10.00

Eulalia Japonica Univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf.

E. Variegata. STRIPED EULALIA. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

E. Zebrina. ZEBRA-STRIPED EULALIA. Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)

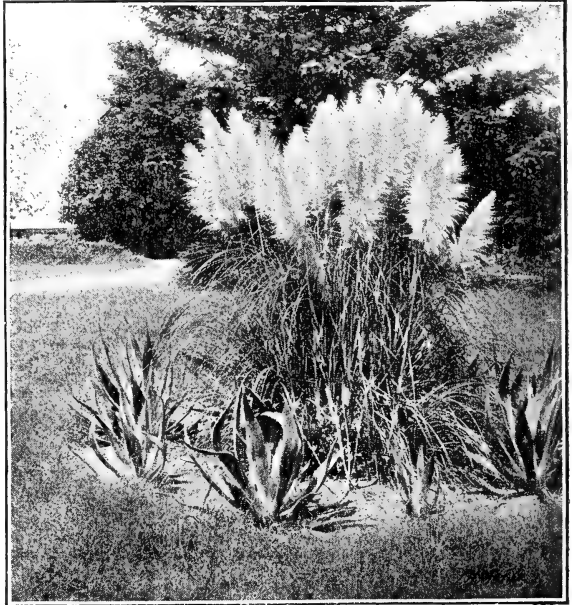
Each 10 100

Extra heavy clumps from open ground, 12 to 18 inches \$2.00
Strong plants from 3 and 4-inch pots25 \$2.00 \$15.00

Gynierium Argenteum. WHITE PAMPAS GRASS. With silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite.

G. Elegans. WHITE PAMPAS GRASS. New. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early.

G. Roi des Roses. PINK PAMPAS GRASS. Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free-blooming and compact-growing. New variety.



PAMPAS GRASS

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

We can justly claim that we grow the largest and most varied stock of Coniferous Evergreens in the Southern States, and especially of those varieties as are best adapted to this climate. We also grow many of the hardy varieties which are adapted to the East and West. Our collection of Biotas, Cupressinae, Junipers, etc., contains many valuable and rare sorts. All of our open ground conifers have been several times transplanted. Others are grown in open ground, lifted in early fall and potted, thus having a beautiful root system. All plants are shipped with a ball of earth around the roots, same wrapped in burlaps and moss. The best seasons



GROUP OF CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS PLANTED BY US IN WINTER 1905

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS—Continued.

for transplanting are from November to December and from February to March. In the lower sections planting can be successfully done any time during the winter.

We can supply fine specimen plants of many varieties at from \$5.00 to \$25.00 each, according to size. We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 inches, \$4.00; or, 100 fine plants, in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, \$25.00.

ABIES (Fir)

Abies Frazerii. FRAZER'S BALSAM FIR. (She Balsam of the Southern Alleghany Mountains). Of erect pyramidal growth; foliage dark, shining green. Thrives best in the upper sections of the South.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	4.00
A. Pectinata. EUROPEAN SILVER FIR. A tall-growing tree; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. A valuable and handsome variety.	Each	
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown.....	\$0.50	

ARBORVITAE (Biota-Thuya)**ASIATIC SECTION.**

Biota Aurea. GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. This has green foliage tinted golden. Ultimate height, 8 or 10 feet.

	Each	10
20 to 24 inches, compact plants.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

BIOTA AUREA CONSPICUA. A new variety originated by us. Growth more erect than the *Aurea*; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green.

	Each	10
8 to 9 feet, grand specimens, with a diameter of 3 feet.....	\$10.00	.....
6 to 7 feet, beautiful compact specimens, diameter of 2 feet.....	6.00	.....
5 to 6 ft., beautiful compact specimens	4.00	\$35.00
4 feet, beautiful compact specimens..	2.00	17.50
3 feet, compact specimens.....	1.00	8.00
24 to 30 inches .....	.75	6.00
18 to 24 inches .....	.50	4.00

BIOTA AUREA NANA. BERCKMANS' GOLD-EN ARBORVITAE. The most popular of all Biotas. A new variety which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses the old *Biota Aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. This plant is very effective for window-boxes and for tubs in exposed places, where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. Has stood a temperature of 10 degrees below zero at New York. Consequently, it is the hardiest of its class.

	Each	10	100
40 inches, beautiful specimens, 20 to 24-in. diameter at base	\$3.00	\$25.00	.....
36 inches, beautiful specimens, 18 to 20-in. diameter at base	2.00	15.00	\$120.00
30 inches, beautiful specimens	1.50	12.00	100.00
24 to 30-inch specimens	1.25	10.00	90.00
20 to 24 inches	1.00	7.50	65.00
18 to 20 inches .....	.75	6.00	50.00
15 to 18 inches .....	.50	4.00	35.00

B. Aurea Pyramidalis. (Originated by us.) Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 20 feet in height and is 20 years old.

	Each	10	100
48 inches, very compact...\$1.50	\$10.00	.....
36 inches .....	.75	6.00	.....
24 to 30 inches.....	.50	4.00	\$35.00

B. Japonica Filiformis. A new Japanese variety with thread-like foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries, also desirable for tubs. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet.

	Each	10
5 feet high, 3½-foot diameter, grand specimens	\$7.50	.....
36 to 40 inches, beautiful specimens	3.00	.....
24 to 30 inches, very heavy.....	1.50	\$12.50
18 to 20 inches.....	.50	4.00

B. Rosedale. A variety which originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter. Very desirable, beautiful compact plants.

	Each	10	100
30 to 36 inches.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
20 to 24 inches.....	.75	5.00	40.00
15 to 18 inches.....	.50	4.00	30.00

CEDRUS (Cedar)

Cedrus Atlantica. MOUNT ATLAS CEDAR. A large and stately tree and very hardy, similar to *Cedrus Deodara*, but foliage more compact and of a darker green.

	Each	10
12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.50	

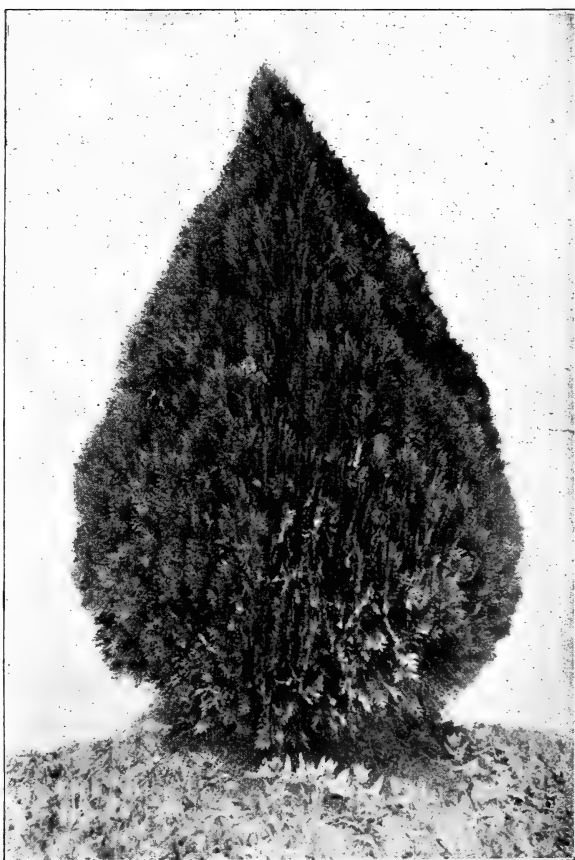
C. Deodara. HIMALAYAN, or DEODAR CEDAR. (The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.) A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely.

	Each	10
24 to 30 inches.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
20 to 24 inches.....	.75	6.00
15 to 20 inches.....	.50	4.00

CEPHALOTAXUS (False Yew)

Cephalotaxus Drupacea. This is a beautiful dwarf-growing variety forming a low bush with spreading branches; very scarce and valuable.

	Each	10
12 to 15-in. plants, from 3-in. pots.....	\$0.50	\$4.00



BIOTA AUREA NANA

CEPHALOTAXUS—Continued.

C. Fortunei. FORTUNE'S YEW. This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Produces purple fruit about one-half inch in diameter. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, extra heavy.....	\$1.50	.....	.....
30 to 36 inches, very heavy.....	1.00	\$8.00	.....
24 to 30 inches, heavy.....	.75	6.00	\$40.00
15 to 18 inches.....	.50	4.00	30.00

C. Pedunculata. (Podocarpus Japonica.) STEM-FRUITED YEW. A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark, glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches, branched, pot-grown....	\$0.75	\$5.00
12 to 15 inches, branched, pot-grown....	.50	4.00

C. Pedunculata Fastigiata. (Podocarpus Koraiana.) KOREAN YEW. An upright-growing variety, of bushy habit, with narrow, dark-green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

	Each	10
30 to 36 inches.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
24 to 30 inches.....	.75	5.00
18 to 20 inches.....	.50	4.00

CRYPTOMERIA (Japanese Cedar)

Cryptomeria Japonica. JAPANESE CEDAR. A great favorite in Japan, attains a height of 100 or more feet. Of graceful and rapid growth. Regular, pyramidal habit, the foliage somewhat resembles that of the Norfolk Island Pine; hardy in New England in sheltered positions.

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches, strong, pot-grown.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 inches, strong, pot-grown.....	.50	4.00

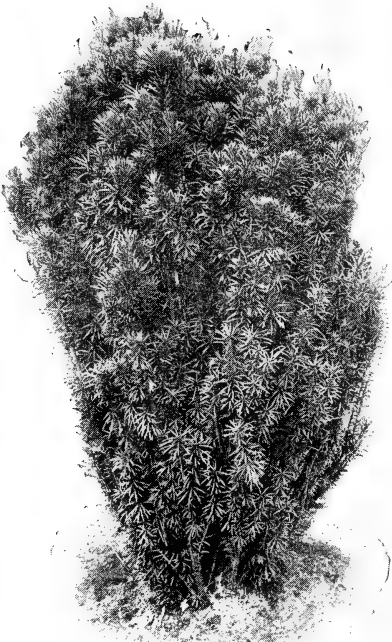
CUPRESSUS (Cypress)

Of this species we grow many varieties which are well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. They are graceful, rapid-growing trees varying in habit and growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

	Each	10
Extra heavy specimens, 6 to 7 feet, from tubs	\$3.00	.....
Very heavy specimens, 5 to 6 feet, from 10-inch pots	1.50	.....
Very heavy specimens, 4 feet, from 8 and 10-inch pots	1.00	.....
Strong plants, 24 to 30 inches, from 5 and 6-inch pots .....	.75	\$6.00
Strong plants, 18 to 24 inches, from 5 and 6-inch pots .....	.50	4.00



BIOTA JAPONICA FILIFORMIS



CEPHALOTAXUS PEDUNCULATA FASTIGIATA

Cupressus Elegans. Foliage feathery, of glaucous tint; ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

C. Excelsa. Erect growth; foliage of ashy hue; ultimate height, 25 to 30 feet.

C. Glauca. Foliage ashy green; rapid, upright grower; ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. Goveana. Of rapid growth and compact habit; foliage bright green; ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

C. Gracilis. Ashy green foliage; graceful habit; ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

C. Knightiana. Foliage of glaucous hue; exceedingly graceful; of rapid growth; ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to subvarieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

C. Macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. In California this is extensively planted for hedges and wind-breaks. It forms here a fine tree, 25 to 40 feet, with spreading branches, and dark green foliage.

C. Majestica. Foliage ashy green. Branches slightly pendulous. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. Sempervirens Pyramidalis. ORIENTAL or ITALIAN CYPRESS. This well known and popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. It is of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

	Each	10
Strong plants, 7 to 8 ft., from tubs.....	\$4.00	.....
Strong plants, 6 to 7 ft., from pots.....	3.00	\$25.00
Strong plants, 5 to 6 ft., from pots.....	1.50	10.00
Strong plants, 4 feet, from pots.....	.75	6.00
Strong plants, 30 to 36 ins., from pots.....	.50	4.00

C. Sempervirens Royalii. (C. Whitleyana). The most compact and shaft-like of the Cupressus. Forms a main stem from which very small branches radiate. A very distinct and desirable species; grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet.

	Each	10
Strong plants, 5 to 6 ft., from pots.....	\$1.50	.....
Strong plants, 4 to 5 ft., from pots.....	1.00	.....
Strong plants, 3 to 4 ft., from pots.....	.75	.....
Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., from pots.....	.50	\$4.00

C. Variegata. (Chamaecyparis). VARIEGATED CYPRESS. A beautiful variety, with foliage with golden variegations. A very distinct and conspicuous tree. Growth somewhat open.

	Each	10
24 to 30 inches, fine specimens.....	\$1.00	.....
20 to 24 inches, fine specimens.....	.50	.....

JUNIPERUS (Juniper Tree)

Juniperus Communis. ENGLISH, or COMMON JUNIPER. A most desirable variety, with spreading or erect branches, frequently forming a tree 30 to 40 feet high. A beautiful juniper and one of the best grown. Each 10

5 to 6 feet, very strong, compact plants. \$2.00
4 feet, very compact 1.50 \$12.50
3 feet, compact 1.00 8.00
24 to 30 inches, compact.75 6.00
18 to 24 inches, compact.50 4.00

J. Communis Aurea. GOLDEN COMMON JUNIPER. A beautiful form of this well known Juniper. Foliage bright golden hue. Plant of very dwarf and procumbent habit. A most desirable and conspicuous variety. Each 10

Strong, bushy plants, 24-inch spread. \$1.00
Strong, bushy plants, 18-inch spread.75 \$6.00
Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 15-in. spread.50 4.00

J. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Each 10 100

5 feet, very heavy. \$1.50 \$12.50
4 feet, very heavy. 1.00 8.00
30 to 36 inches, heavy.50 4.00 \$30.00
18 to 24 inches.35 3.00 25.00

J. Japonica. JAPAN JUNIPER. A beautiful variety with bright green foliage, of spreading habit. Very desirable. Each 10

12 to 15 inches \$0.50 \$4.00

J. Japonica Aurea variegata. GOLDEN VARIEGATED JAPAN JUNIPER. A very dwarf compact variety, fine foliage, golden tipped. Each

Strong plants, 24 inches. \$1.00
18 inches75

J. Oblonga. NEPAUL JUNIPER. Upright habit; with slender diverging and recurving branches. Can be sheared in different shapes. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. Each 10

Extra heavy specimens, 36 to 40 ins. high, 3 to 3½ ft. spread. \$2.00

Extra heavy specimens, 30 to 36 ins. high, 2½ to 3 ft. spread. 1.00 \$8.00

J. Sabina Tamaricifolia. A procumbent variety of much beauty. Foliage bluish-green; almost creeping in habit. Each

18 to 20 inches high, 20 to 24-in. spread. \$1.00
15 to 18 inches high, 18 to 20-in. spread.75
12 to 15 inches high, 12 to 15-in. spread.50

J. Sinensis Argentea Variegata. VARIEGATED CHINESE JUNIPER. Foliage somewhat similar to J. Japonica, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. This is a fine variety. Each 10

36 to 40 ins., heavy comp. specms. \$2.00
24 to 30 ins., compact specimens. 1.50
18 to 24 ins., compact specimens. 1.00 \$8.00
15 to 18 inches.75 6.00
12 to 15 inches.50 4.00

J. Squamata. SCALY-LEAVED JUNIPER. A trailing variety of great merit; foliage dark green. A most valuable plant for rockeries or where a trailing effect is desired. Each 10

Plants of 10 to 12-inch spread. \$0.50 \$4.00

J. Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. Foliage light green; very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet. Each 10

18 to 20 inches. \$0.50 \$4.00

NEW JUNIPERS

5-foot, beautiful specimens. Each \$3.00
3 to 4 feet 2.50
18 to 24 inches. 1.50

The two following Junipers are seedlings of the Common Juniper, of our own growing and, after several years' trail, we unhesitatingly place them upon the market as great acquisitions to the list of Junipers.

J. Communis Compacta. Of erect and very compact growth; foliage light glaucous green.

J. Communis Glauca. A beautiful form of Common Juniper, of erect and compact habit. In winter assumes the blue color of a Koster Spruce. A most desirable and attractive variety.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS

(California Arborvitae)

Each 10
24 to 30 inches. \$0.75 \$6.00
15 to 18 inches50 4.00

Libocedrus Decurrens. CALIFORNIA ARBORVITAE. A magnificent, rapid-growing conifer, with erect, short branches; bright green, feathery foliage, in form of fans. 75 to 100 feet.

PICEA (Spruce)

Each 10
3 to 3½ feet. \$1.00 \$8.00
18 to 24 inches.50 4.00

Picea Excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. A popular species, extensively cultivated in the northern sections, but succeeding only to a moderate extent in the South. Well adapted to the mountain districts.

PINUS (Pine)

Each 10
24 inches, heavy, well branched. \$0.75 \$6.00
15 to 20 inches, heavy, well branched.50 4.00

Pinus Excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. Resembles the white pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir."

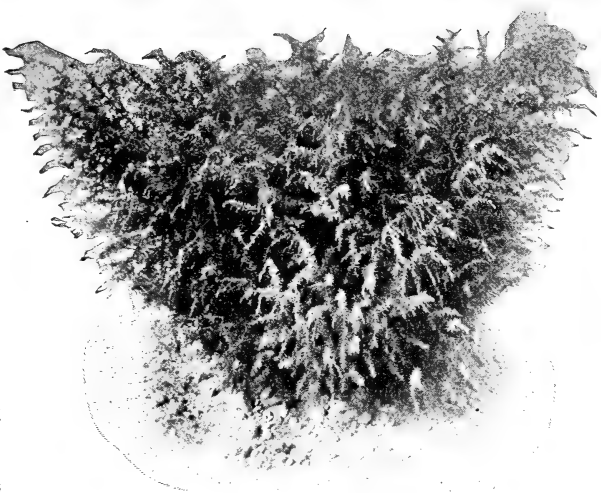
RETINISPORA (Japan Cypress)

(CHAMAECYPARIS)

Retinispora Filifera Aurea. GOLDEN THREAD BRANCHED CYPRESS. A very decorative variety; branches thread-like, drooping; bright golden yellow. Each

15 to 18 inches, very heavy plants. \$1.00

R. Obtusa Nana. DWARF JAPAN CYPRESS. Very compact; foliage rich dark green. Very valuable. This



JUNIPERUS OBLONGA

is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes. Each 10
12 inches, bushy \$0.75 \$5.00
8 to 10 inches, bushy50 4.00

R. Plumosa. PLUME-LIKE CYPRESS. A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. Each

6 to 8 feet high, 4 to 5 feet diameter at base, beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted \$15.00

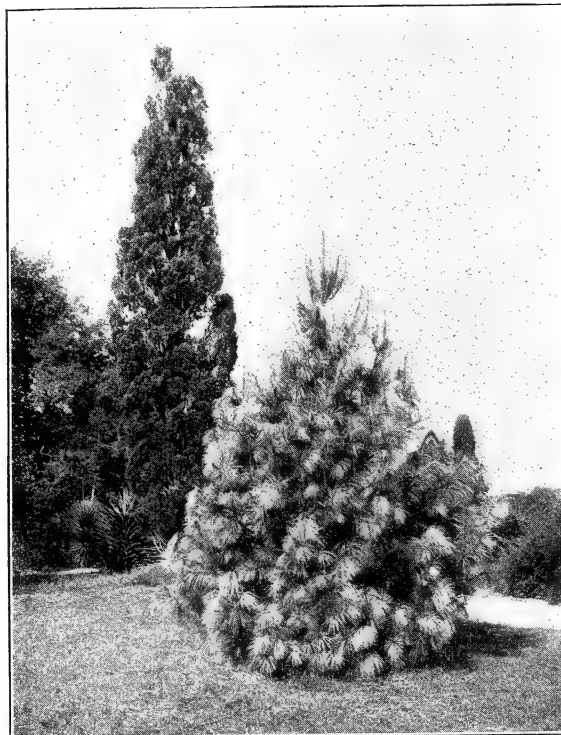
6 to 7 feet high, 3 feet diameter at base, beautiful specimens, several times transplanted, 8 to 10 years old 10.00

5 to 6 feet high, 30 to 36 inches diameter at base, beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted. 7.50

30 to 36 inches, compact. 1.00

24 to 30 inches, compact.75

18 to 24 inches, fine plants.50



BHOTAN PINE AND PYRAMIDAL CYPRESS,
AT FRUITLAND.

RETINISPORA—Continued.

- R. Plumosa Aurea.** GOLDEN CYPRESS. This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable *Retinisporas*. It is a vigorous grower. Will retain its color constantly, and when in growth is especially attractive. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet. Each
- | | |
|--|---------|
| 5 to 6 feet high, 3½ feet diameter at base, beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted | \$12.50 |
| 5 to 6 feet high, 3 feet diameter at base, beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted | 10.00 |
| 4 to 5 feet high, 3 feet diameter at base, beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted | 7.50 |
| 3 to 4 feet high, 30 inches diameter at base, beautiful specimens, several times transplanted | 5.00 |
| 24 to 30 inches, beautiful compact plants.... | 1.00 |
| 18 to 24 inches, beautiful compact plants.... | .75 |
| 15 to 18 inches, beautiful compact plants.... | .50 |
- R. Squarrosa Sieboldii.** Very dwarf and compact. Foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. A very fine and conspicuous variety. Each
- | | |
|---|--------|
| 4 to 5 feet, extra heavy, compact plants..... | \$4.00 |
|---|--------|
- R. Squarrosa Veitchii.** VEITCH'S SILVER CYPRESS. Rapid grower; foliage bluish-green. Very handsome. Distinct from all other sorts. Heath-like foliage. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet. Each 10
- | | |
|--|------------|
| 8 to 10 feet, 4-ft. diameter, very compact specimens, several times sheared and transplanted, 15 years old; perfect plants | \$25.00 |
| 7 to 8 feet, 40 to 48-in. diameter, very compact specimens, several times sheared and transplanted, 10 to 12 years old | 15.00 |
| 24 to 30 inches, compact, sheared..... | 1.00 |
| 15 to 18 inches | .50 \$4.00 |

TAXUS (Yew)

- Taxus Baccata.** ENGLISH YEWE. Of spreading habit; densely branched; foliage dark green. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. Each 10
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 15 to 18 inches, bushy plants..... | \$0.50 \$4.00 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|

THUYA (Arborvitae)

AMERICAN SECTION.

Thuya Gigantea. (Lobbi). PACIFIC COAST ARBORVITAE. A tall growing species with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. Each

24 to 30 inches.....	\$0.50
----------------------	--------

T. Globosa. A very dwarf compact variety of spherical growth; ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. Each 10

12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.50 \$4.00
----------------------	---------------

T. Peabody. Of dwarf, compact growth; foliage of bright golden color, which is intensified during the winter. Each

12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.50
----------------------	--------

T. Reidii. A dwarf variety of rather slow growth and compact habit. Very desirable. Each 10

5 to 6 feet high, 4-ft. diameter, 12 years old; beautiful, compact specimens	\$15.00	....
15 to 18 inches, compact.....	.50	\$4.00

All the above Arborvitae have abundant small roots and transplant well.

TSUGA (Hemlock)

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.50	4.00

Tsuga Caroliniana. CAROLINA HEMLOCK. A fine, graceful, tall growing tree of compact habit. Foliage dark green; very hardy and one of our most desirable conifers. Far superior to the Common Hemlock.



RETINISPORA OBTUSA NANA

SUB-TROPICAL DIVISION

FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUB-TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS

The exportation of our nursery products to Cuba, Porto Rico, the West Indies, South America, Mexico and other foreign countries has increased so rapidly during the past few years that we are warranted in saying that they are well adapted to those sections and have given satisfaction. We include in this division such fruit trees and plants as are grown especially for tropical and subtropical countries. The periods of maturity vary more or less according to localities.

ACACIA FARNESIANA (Popinac)

Each 10
18 to 24 inches, from 3 and 4-in. pots...\$0.25 \$2.00
A well-known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. A profuse bloomer.

APPLES

Description and Prices on Page 6.

Early-ripening varieties are recommended for extreme southern sections.

SELECT LIST:

Astrachan Red	Horse
Early Harvest	Kansas Queen
Early Red Margaret	May Pippin
Gravenstein	Red June
Hominy	Yellow Transparent

APRICOTS

Description and Prices on Page 7.

CAMPHOR (Cinnamomum Camphora)

(The Camphor Tree)

	Each	10	100
4 yrs., very heavy, pot-grown.....	\$0.75	\$6.00	.....
3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., well branched, pot-grown .....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
2 yrs., 24 to 30 ins., well branched, pot-grown .....	.35	2.50	20.00

We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground do not transplant readily. This tree is perfectly hardy at Augusta, and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce.

ELAEAGNUS EDULIS

Description and Prices on Page 15.

ERIOBOTRYA

Description and Prices on Page 15.

FIGS

Description and Prices on Page 7.

GRAPES

Description and Prices on Page 14.

The following Grapes are recommended for Florida and Sub-tropical sections:

Amber	Flowers	Niagara
Berckmans	Ives	Progress
Brighton	James	Scuppernong
Concord	Moore's Diamond	Thomas
Delaware	Moore's Early	Worden's

MULBERRIES

Description and Prices on Page 15.

Hicks'	Downing	Stubbs
	OLIVES	

Description and Prices on Page 16.

PEACHES

Description and Prices on Page 8.

SELECT LIST

Alexander	Elberta	Oriole
Angel	Florida Gem	Pallas
Belle	Fords	Peen-to (Free)
Berenice	General Lee	Sneed
Bidwell's Early	Greensboro	Stonewall Jackson
Carman	Hiley	Thurber
Climax	Honey	Waddell
Dr. Berckmans	Imperial	Waldo

PEARS

Description and Prices on Page 10.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

Garber's	LeConte
Hawaii	Smith's
Kieffer	

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Alamo	Doyenne d'Ete
Bartlett	Duchesse d'Angouleme
Belle Lucrative	Wilder
Buerre Superfin	

PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE

Description and Prices on Page 10.

PLUMS, JAPANESE

Description and Prices on Page 11.

POMEGRANATES

Description and Prices on Page 16.

PSIDIUM (Guava)

Psidium Cattleianum. RED CATTLEY GUAVA. A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Cattle Guava. Each 10 100

24 to 30 inches, from 4-in. pots,
well branched \$0.40 \$3.00 \$25.00
12 to 15 inches, from 3-in. pots.. .25 2.00 15.00

P. Lucidum. YELLOW CATTLEY GUAVA. Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattle, sweeter and of much better quality. Very refreshing when eaten raw. Wonderfully prolific. The best of all for jellies. Each 10 100

24 to 30 inches, from 4-in. pots,
well branched \$0.40 \$3.00 \$25.00
15 to 18 inches, from 3-in. pots.. .25 2.00 15.00

CITRUS FRUITS

(ORANGES, KINKANS, LEMONS, ETC.)

After many years' test, we can unhesitatingly recommend Citrus Fruits budded upon **Citrus Trifoliata** (Hardy Orange), this stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange belt, and all varieties of Citrus budded upon it will stand more frost than when budded upon any other stock. Varieties budded on it bear at an early age, and trees grow off as rapidly as those budded upon sour orange or rough lemon stocks, when planted in open ground. The fruit also ripens earlier than the same variety grown on other stocks. These plants are most desirable for growing in tubs in greenhouses and conservatories. The increasing demand for our plants speaks for itself. All plants are shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. For distant shipments the plants should be defoliated. In this manner the growth of the plant is not checked.

CITRUS FRUITS—Continued.

KINKAN, OR KUMQUAT

	Each	10
2 years, grafted plants, 15 to 18 ins., well branched.....	\$0.75	\$5.00
2 years, grafted plants, 10 to 12 ins., well branched.....	.50	3.50

This plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet; juice acid. It can be eaten whole and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots.

Marumi—Round.
Nagami—Oblong.

LEMONS—Grafted

	Each	10
Large, well branched specimens, 3½ to 4 feet.....	\$4.00	....
3 feet, nicely branched.....	2.00	....
30 inches, nicely branched.....	1.00	....
18 to 24 inches, very bushy.....	.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 inches, nicely branched.....	.50	4.00

Belair, Genoa, Lamb's, Villafranca and Variegated.

Lemon. AMERICAN WONDER, or PONDEROSA. (On Own Roots.) We have a fine stock of well branched specimen plants, bearing size. Each 4 to 5 ft., extra heavy specimens, in 12-in. tubs. \$5.00 3½ to 4 ft., extra heavy specimens, in 12-in. tubs 4.00 36 inches, very bushy, from 9 and 10-in. pots.. 2.00

Note—This is a remarkable variety; exceedingly prolific; produces fruit often weighing 2½ to 3 pounds. Fruit is of excellent quality. No better plant for house culture.

LIMES

Tahiti and Sweet. Same sizes and prices as lemons.

ORANGES

	Each	10	100
36 inches, very bushy.....	\$2.00	....	....
20 to 24 inches, very bushy.....	1.00	\$7.50	....
15 to 18 inches, very bushy.....	.75	5.00	....
12 to 15 inches, bushy.....	.50	3.50	\$25.00

DeColmar, Homosassa, Jaffa, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Naval or Pernambuco, Satsuma or Oonshiu, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelps' Tangerine, Cleopatra or Spice Tangerine, Washington Naval.

ORANGE—OTAHEITE

(Chinese Dwarf Orange)

	Each	10
12 to 15 inches, bushy, on own roots....	\$0.50	\$4.00
8 to 10 inches, on own roots.....	.25	2.00

Suitable for pot culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon its own roots.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT

In the past few years this has become a most popular and fashionable fruit. Peel is smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. Same sizes and prices as oranges.

Triumph.

GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT

The increasing demand for hardy ornamental shrubs, plants, etc., in the past few years has forced us to discontinue the growing of a general line of greenhouse and bedding plants, such as geraniums, heliotropes, coleus, etc., and the space heretofore devoted to these plants in our greenhouse is now used for producing plants such as Azaleas, Camellias, Palms, Citrus Fruits, etc. in large quantities. We offer herewith a small collection of greenhouse plants, but these will be found to be of superior quality.

ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII

	Each	10
3-inch pots.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

(Norfolk Island Pine)

	Each
18 inches, from 5-inch pots.....	\$1.50
12 inches, from 4-inch pots.....	1.00
10 inches.....	.75
6 to 8 inches.....	.50

This noble conifer has succeeded in south Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

ASPARAGUS

	Each	10
Extra strong plants, from 6-inch pots....	\$1.00	....
Extra strong plants, from 5-inch pots....	.75	\$5.00
Extra strong plants, from 4-inch pots....	.50	3.00
Extra strong plants, from 3-inch pots....	.25	2.00

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green.

A. Sprengeri. A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

FERNS

Nephrolepis Barrowsii. IMPROVED OSTRICH PLUME FERN. Of the Boston Fern character, but with the leaflets subdivided so as to form a perfect frond. These grow broad and heavy and are exceedingly handsome. They frequently measure 6 inches across.

This variety, being a sport, is apt to revert to the original type, either as a whole or part of the plant.

	Each
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots.....	\$0.50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25
N. Davaloides Furcans. CURLED SWORD FERN. A very distinct and beautiful variety; the fronds are long and broad, beautifully crested at the tops; feathery foliage. Each	
Beautiful specimens, from 6-inch pots.....	\$2.00
Beautiful specimens, from 5-inch pots.....	1.00
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots.....	.50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25
N. Exaltata Bostoniensis. BOSTON SWORD FERN. Fronds are erect and graceful; one of the best and most ornamental Ferns ever introduced. Of easy culture. Each	
Beautiful specimens, from 10-inch pots.....	\$5.00
Beautiful specimens, from 8-inch pots.....	3.00
Beautiful specimens, from 7-inch pots.....	2.00
Beautiful specimens, from 6-inch pots.....	1.00
Beautiful specimens, from 5-inch pots.....	.75
Fine plants, from 5-inch pots.....	.50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25
N. Pierstonii Elegantissima. A sport from the Boston Fern. The side pinnae being again sub-divided and standing at right angles to the midrib, makes very beautiful fronds. Apt to revert to the original type. Each	
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots.....	\$0.50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25

FICUS ELASTICA

(India-Rubber Tree)

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, stocky, 5-in. pots.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	....
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.75	6.00	....
10 to 12 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.50	4.00	\$30.00

This is the well-known and popular Rubber Plant. Unsurpassed for table and parlor decoration. All our plants are grown from top-cuttings and can be supplied by the thousand.



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA
(See Page 44)

FRANCISCEA EXIMIA

	Each	10
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

A very beautiful shrubby plant, the flowers of which upon opening are of pale blue, ultimately turning white; very fragrant and profuse bloomer.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS

	Each	10	100
Very strong plants from 4-in. pots..	\$0.50	\$4.00	.....
Stocky plants from 3-inch pots....	.25	2.00	\$15.00

A magnificent plant for bedding or pot culture. Perfectly hardy in south Florida. In this section they should be bedded in open ground in April and potted off in October. The flowers are produced continuously during the entire summer.

Hibiscus Decorus. Single rose.
H. Double Salmon.
H. Grandiflorus. Single red; very large.
H. Lambertyi. Vivid red; single.
H. Miniata. Vivid red; double. Very beautiful.
H. Peachblow. This is a fine new variety. Color a most beautiful shade of clear pink; double.
H. Sub-violaceus. Crimson-violet; double.
H. Versicolor. Crimson, mottled white; single.

JASMINUM (Jasmine)

	Each	10
Very heavy, well branched plants, from 4-inch pots	\$0.50	\$4.00
Heavy, well branched plants from 4-inch pots .....	.35	3.00
Strong, well branched plants, from 3-inch pots .....	.25	2.00

Jasminum Grand Duke. Double white; extremely fragrant.

J. Maid of Orleans. Semi-double; white; very fragrant.
J. Sambac. (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers single white; very fragrant; profuse bloomer.

MEYENIA ERECTA

	Each	10
Very strong plants, from 4-inch pots....	\$0.50	.....
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25	\$2.00

Meyenia Erecta Alba. A large shrub. Flowers large white, with yellow throat. Almost a perpetual bloomer. In middle Florida this plant is perfectly hardy, and attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. A most beautiful plant.

M. Erecta Cerulea. Of same habit as **M. Erecta Alba**, but with flowers of intense violet, with rich orange throat.

TABERNAMONTANA CAMASSA

(Crape Jasmine)

Tabernamontana Camassa. An evergreen shrub of dwarf habit, flowers resembling the Jasmine. White; very fragrant, and blooms during a long period.

	Each	10
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots.....	\$0.25	\$4.00

TECOMA CAPENSIS (Climber)

	Each	10
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

Tecoma Capensis. Flowers bright red; blooms continually during the summer. A beautiful plant. Hardy south of Savannah.

PALMS

During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat houses, where they have free circulation of air and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand distant carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change when removed from a high greenhouse temperature to that of a sitting room.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth, others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phoenix, Seaforthia and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold rich garden soil and well-decayed cow-dung and some bone meal. Give drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil only moist during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February and smaller ones twice during summer. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy and suitable for open ground in Middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.

ARECA

Areca Lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful bright green, with rich golden stems.

	Each	10
24 to 30 inches, 5-inch pots.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
18 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.50	4.00
15 to 18 inches, 3-inch pots.....	.35	3.00

Areca Lutescens, made-up-plants, three plants in a pot.

	Each	10
24 to 30 inches, very bushy, 6-in. pots..	\$2.00	.....
20 to 24 inches, very bushy, 5-in. pots...	1.00	.....
15 to 18 inches, bushy, 4-in. pots.....	.50	\$4.00

CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops Canariensis. Quite dwarf in habit, leaves bright green, a desirable variety.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches	\$0.35	\$3.50



LATANIA BORBONICA

CHAMAEROPS—Continued.

C. Fortunei, or Excelsa. CHUSAN FAN PALMETTO. The hardest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially-shaded situation.

	Each	10
15 inches, strong plants.....	\$0.75	\$5.00
12 inches, strong plants.....	.50	4.00

C. Gracilis. A very graceful variety with deeply cut fan-shaped leaves.

	Each	10
12 to 15 inches, 4-in. pots.....	\$0.35	\$3.50

*CYCAS REVOLUTA (Sago Palm)

	Each
Stems 5 inches in diam., 10 to 12 perfect leaves..	\$3.00
Stems 4 inches in diam., 8 to 10 perfect leaves..	2.50
Stems 4 inches in diam., 6 to 8 perfect leaves..	1.50
Stems 3 1/2 to 4 inch diam., 5 to 6 perfect leaves..	1.00

A valuable decorative plant, both for garden and house. We have a beautiful stock of this old favorite. Hardy at Charleston.

KENTIA

Kentia Belmoreana. HOWEA, or CURLED-LEAF PALM. A most graceful variety, with beautiful drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular palm grown.

	Each
26 to 28 inches, 6 to 7 characterized leaves, 6-inch pots	\$3.00
20 to 24 ins., 6 characterized leaves, 6-in. pots..	2.00
15 ins., 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots..	1.00
12 ins., 5 characterized leaves, 3-inch pots.....	.50

K. Forsteriana. THATCH-LEAF PALM. The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than those of **K. Belmoreana**. Stems often of a reddish cast.

	Each
36 to 40 ins., 6 characterized leaves, 7-in. pots..	\$5.00
30 to 36 ins., 6 characterized leaves, 6-in. pots..	3.00
28 to 30 ins., 6 characterized leaves, 6-in. pots..	2.00
15 ins., 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots..	1.00
15 ins., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 3-in. pots..	.50

*LATANIA BORBONICA

(Chinese Fan Palm)

	Each	10
30 to 36 inches, 8 to 10 characterized leaves, 8-inch pots.....	\$2.50	.....
24 to 30 inches, 6 to 7 characterized leaves, 6-inch pots.....	1.50	\$12.50
20 to 24 inches, 6 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	1.00	8.00
18 to 20 inches, 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots .....	.75	6.00
15 to 18 inches, 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots .....	.50	4.00
12 to 15 inches, 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots .....	.35	3.00

The most popular of all the fan-leaved Palms. Very desirable for all decorative purposes.

PANDANUS (Screw Pine)

Among the foliage plants for home decoration, and especially for use for fern-pans and table ornaments, none are more desirable than Pandanus. They are easily managed and thrive best in a soil composed partly of good loam and old cow manure. Water freely during summer, but keep plants moderately moist only during winter, as too much water at that season, and when plants are dormant, will cause them to decay. They should be kept under high temperature during winter.

Pandanus Utilis. With spiny, recurved green leaves, which assume a screw-like character. This is the most valuable for general purposes, either for vases or specimen plants.

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches, very stocky, 6-in. pots..	\$1.50	\$10.00
15 to 18 inches, very stocky, 5-in. pots..	1.00	7.50
12 to 15 inches, stocky, 4-in. pots.....	.75	6.00
10 to 12 inches, stocky, 4-in. pots.....	.50	4.00

*PHOENIX (The Date Palm)

These make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

Phoenix Reclinata. A valuable variety of robust and compact growth. Of great decorative merit. Glossy, dark green foliage. The most valuable of all the Phoenix.

	Each	10
24 to 30 inches, several characterized leaves, 6-inch pots	\$1.00	.....
20 to 24 inches, several characterized leaves, 5-inch pots .....	.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 inches, 3 to 4 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots .....	.50	4.00

P. Rupicola. This is the most graceful of all the Phoenix. It has wide-spreading, arching pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long, narrow pinnae. Dwarf habit.

	Each	10
20 to 24 inches, with 5 to 6 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	\$1.00	.....
18 to 20 inches, 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots .....	.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 inches, 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots .....	.50	4.00

Our Popular Special Collection of Palms

These special collections are of good value and have never yet failed to please the purchaser. We will supply the following collections of Palms, selection to be left with us.

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 to 18 ins. high.	\$3.00
10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 18 to 24 ins., high.	6.00
10 varieties, 4 to 5-year-old plants, 20 to 30 inches high	8.00

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinction in any location.



PHOENIX RECLINATA

ROSES

FOR OPEN-GROUND CULTIVATION.

In the ornamental line strong field-grown roses claim our best attention. We annually test the adaptability of the majority of the new sorts to Southern conditions, and those which we offer are of the greatest merit.

Owing to our climatic conditions and soil being especially adapted to roses, our one-year field-grown plants equal the two-year plants of Northern and Eastern growers.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING.

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

WHEN PLANTING, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

PRUNING. After the first killing frost, most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

WE FREQUENTLY receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring; they state the flowers produced on their roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive the proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

INSECTS. For aphids, thrips and other insects infesting roses, spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap.

FOR ROSE-SLUG, spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose-leaf hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

MILDEW. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot, or spray with Bordeaux mixture.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

PRICE OF PLANTS:—

	Each.	Per 10	Per 100
Purchaser's selection	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Our selection, in 25 or 50 varieties.....		2.00	15.00

BOURBON, CHINA, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID NOISSETTE, HYBRID TEA, POLYANTHA, RUGOSA and TEA ROSES.

Alfred Colomb. (H.P.) Bright red; large; globular.

Baby Rambler. (Mme. Norbert LeVasseur). (P.)

This new Rose is of dwarf habit, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. Flowers produced in clusters; color dark crimson. Perfectly hardy. A great acquisition.

Bridesmaid. (T.) The most popular Pink Tea Rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improvement on Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Catherine Mermet. (T.) Soft rose color, large, full and of fine form.

Christine de Neve. (T.) Double form of Papa Gontier. Rich crimson maroon, changing to purplish red. Beautiful.

Clothilde Soupert. (P.) Flowers 1½ inches in diameter. beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Coquette de Lyon. (T.) Pale yellow; free bloomer.

Coquette des Alpes. (H.N.) White, tinged blush; cup form; very free bloomer. A desirable white Rose.

Duchesse de Brabant (Comtesse de Labarthe). (T.) Pink shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.

Elise Heymann. (T.) A light yellow, shaded with nanken yellow, center rosy peach. Of vigorous growth and a free bloomer.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. (H.P.) Large; full; velvety crimson; very fragrant.

Gloire Lyonnaise. (H.P.) Full; white; base of petals very light canary-yellow; very large.

Golden Gate. (T.) Bud long and pointed, opening into a well-shaped flower of creamy-white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose.

Gustav Nabonnand. (T.) Delicate flesh, with yellow shading, large petals, and fine long buds.

Helen Gould. (Balduin). (H.T.) Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.

John Hopper. (H.P.) Bright rose, with carmine center.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H.T.) Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best White Tea grown.

LeDetroit. (H.T.) Flowers of large size and form. Of beautiful rose color, delicately shaded pink. A free bloomer.

Louis Philippe. (C.) Dark crimson; fine for massing.

Louis Richard. (T.) Coppery-rose with deeper center, good.

Magna Charta. (H.P.) Bright, rosy-carmine. A standard variety.

Maman Cochet. (T.) Deep rose pink, inner side of petals silvery rose. Very double, extra strong grower; fine bloomer.

Marie Pavie. (P.) Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. It is hardy in the northern states.

Extra strong, 3 yr. plants, 2½ ft. \$15.00 per 100

Strong, field-grown plants. 10.00 per 100

Marie Van Houtte. Pale yellow, edges of petals lined with rose. A beautiful variety.

Meteor. (T.) Red; full; very fragrant. A fine rose.

Mme. Camille. (T.) Rosy-salmon; very large; free-bloomer.

Mme. Caroline Kuster. (T.) White, orange-yellow at center.

Mme. Helen Cambier. (T.) Flowers of fine form varying in color from salmon to coppery rose.

Mme. Jules Grolez. (H.T.) Satiny rose color; flowers large and very double; free bloomer.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. (T.) A fine rose; coppery-yellow, shaded with peach.

Mme. Lombard. (T.) Bright rose; large; full; fragrant.

Mme. Margottin. (T.) White, lemon-yellow center.

Mme. Plantier. (H.N.) Pure white; medium size.

Profuse bloomer in early spring only. Desirable for massing.

Paul Neyron. (H.P.) Deep rose; immense size; extra fine.

Rugosa alba. (R.) Single white flower. The Rugosa roses are especially desirable for massing. Flowers nearly all summer. The foliage is a bright glossy green. During autumn and winter the plant is covered with brilliant red seed pods.

Rugosa ruba. (R.) Same as Rugosa alba except that flowers are single crimson.

Souv. de Catherine Guillot. (T.) Coppery carmine center, shaded with orange. Very fine.

Vick's Caprice. (H.P.) Light clear pink, striped white and carmine.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. (T.) Bright rose, tinted darker, dark rose center; free bloomer.

White Maman Cochet. (T.) Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. A superb rose.

Yellow Cochet. (T.) A form of Maman Cochet, with light yellow flowers. An extra fine sort.

CLIMBING ROSES—Own Roots.

Banksia White. Flowers somewhat smaller than B. Fortunei, produced in immense quantities in small clusters. Strong-growing climber.

Cherokee. The well-known single white, spring blooming variety of the South. Foliage bright glossy green.

ROSES—Continued.

Clothilde Soupert, Climbing. (P.) This variety originated in our nurseries. We have cultivated it for ten years and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.

Dorothy Perkins. This is said to be a hybrid of Wichuriana and Madame Gabriel Luizet. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all

winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink color. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable new climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Each 10 100
Strong, field-grown plants.....\$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

Lamarque. (N.) Pure white, fine old climber.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, slightly tinted lemon; large, well-shaped. A fine climber.

Philadelphia. (Rambler.) This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and the hybrid perpetual Victor Hugo. Its color is deeper, brighter and more intense crimson; flowers larger and growth more erect than Crimson Rambler.

Wichuriana. (The Memorial Rose.) Almost evergreen; flowers small, single white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage.

ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCK

1-yr. plants, budded low, 35c each; \$3.00 for 10; when selection is left to us, \$12.50 for 50; \$25.00 for 100.
2-yr. plants, strong, extra heavy, of most of the following varieties at 50c each; \$4.00 for 10.

Some varieties of Roses are almost impossible to propagate upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the earth. Do not overlook this.

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

BOURBON, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID TEA and TEA ROSES—BUDDED.

American Beauty. (H.P.) Deep rose; large; cupped; fragrant; dwarf grower.

Anna de Diesbach. (H.P.) Clear carmine-pink; very large; free bloomer.

Baroness Rothschild. (H.P.) Large; cupped; clear pink. A beautiful Rose.

Bessie Brown. (H.T.) A vigorous upright grower; flowers of good form, large size, creamy white, very fragrant. A free bloomer. A new variety of great merit.

Boule de Neige. (Ball of Snow.) (H. P.) Pure white, medium size, fine form and very free bloomer.

Bride. (T.) Variable; white tinged bluish and at times silvery rose; a fine flower, but not constant.

Capt. Christy. (H.T.) Blush, r sv center; large and full; very free bloomer.

Clio. (H.P.) Flesh, center shaded pink; large; globular; vigorous grower.

Dr. Henon. (H.P.) Pure white; thornless; dwarf grower.

Etoile de Lyon. (T.) Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Fisher Holmes. (H.P.) An improved General Jacqueminot. Large; full; brilliant crimson-scarlet. An excellent Rose.

Frau Karl Druschki. (H.P.) Flowers very large, snow-white; strong grower and free bloomer. A new German Rose that has made quite a sensation, and has also been called the White American Beauty. A magnificent rose.

General Jacqueminot. (H.P.) Fiery red; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Glory of Brussels. (Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles.) (H.P.) Very large, fine form; deep amaranth

purple; free bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark roses.

Gruss an Teplitz. (H.T.) Bright crimson; very full; free bloomer; excellent.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (H.T.) Creamy-white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best White Tea grown.

Killarney. (H.T.) A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant, silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, it has taken a prominent place amongst our popular sorts.

La France. (H.T.) One of the best-known Roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower.

Louis van Houtte. (H.P.) Dark crimson, shaded with maroon. Very fine.

Margaret Dickson. (H.P.) A fine rose. Vigorous grower; flower white, tinted flesh near the center.

Meteor. (T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Mme. Caroline Testout. (H.T.) One of the best of the newer Roses. Of LaFrance type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Mrs. John Laing. (H.P.) Soft pink; large; good form; fragrant; free bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder. (H.P.) Cherry-carmine; free bloomer. Fine.

Papa Gontier. (T.) Brilliant carmine, tinted rose; finely formed buds.

Prince Camille de Rohan. (H.P.) Rich dark maroon. Very fine.

Ulrich Brunner. (H.P.) Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

Wassily Chludoff. (T.) Carmine, changing to rose; a very strong grower and free bloomer.

CLIMBING NOISETTE and CLIMBING TEA ROSES—BUDDED.

Chromatella. (N.) Deep yellow. An old and favorite variety.

Devoniensis, Climbing. (T.) White, flesh center. Excellent.

Elie de Beauvillain. (T.) Soft rose, Salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing. (T.) (Mrs. Robert Peary). Similar to the bush form. Vigorous; fine white climber.

Marie Guillot. (T.) White, slightly tinted lemon; large; well-shaped. A fine climber.

Marechal Neil. (T.) Deep chrome-yellow. Always deeper in color and a better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all the yellow Roses.

Meteor, Climbing. (H.T.) Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Perle des Jardins. (T.) Bright yellow, very full and double. Best of its color.

Pillar of Gold. (T.) Rosy pink, base of petals yellow. Variable in color. Sometimes almost solid pink. Free bloomer, rapid grower.

Reine Marie Henriette. (T.) Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous in habit. The best red climber.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Safrano.) (T.) Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. An extra fine climbing Rose.

Waltham No. 3. (H.P.) Very fine spring and autumn-blooming climber; dark crimson.

Wm. Allen Richardson. (T.) Orange yellow, center coppery yellow.

Wooten. (H.P.) Bright magenta red, richly shaded crimson, very double and fine climber.

INDEX

Page		Page		Page		Page	
Abelia	27	Cypress	40, 41	Laurel	31	Punica	16, 22
Abies	39	Deutzia	19	Laurus	31	Pyrus	19, 27, 37
Acacia	43	Dewberries	14	Laurustinus	33	Quinces	12
Acer	24	Dogwood	25	Lawn Grass Seed	23	Quercus	27, 33
Akebia	34	Elaeagnus	15, 19, 30, 35	Lemons	44	Raspberries	14
Allamanda	44	Elm	27	Libocedrus	41	Redbud	25
Almonds	12, 22	Empress Tree	26	Ligustrums	31, 37	Retinispora	41
Althaea	17, 18	Eriobotrya	15	Lilacs	22	Rhododendron	33
Ampelopsis	34	Eulalia	38	Limes	44	Rhus	22
Anise Tree	31	Euonymus	30, 35	Linden	27	Rhynchospermum	35
Antigonon	34	Exochorda	20	Liquidambar	25	Robinia	27
Apples	6, 27	Ferns	44	Liriodendron	25	Roses	36, 37, 47, 48
Apricots	7, 26	Ficus	35, 44	Locust	27	Rosmarinus	22
Araucaria	44	Figs	8	Lonicera	21, 35	Rubber Tree	44
Arborvitae	39, 42	Filberts	12	Loquat	15	Sago Palm	46
Arbutus	28	Fir	39	Magnolia	26, 32	Salix	27
Ardisia	28	Flowering Almond	22	Mahonia	29, 32	Salisbury	27
Areca	45	Flowering Apple	27	Maidenhair Tree	27	Salisbury	27
Ash	25	Flowering Apricot	26	Maple	24	Screw Pine	46
Asparagus	44	Flowering Cherry	25	Melia	26	Snowball	23
Aucuba	28	Flowering Peach	26	Meyenia	45	Solanum	36
Azalea	18, 28	Forsythia	20	Mock Orange	21, 36	Sophora	27
Banana Shrub	32	Franciscea	45	Morus	26	Spartium	20
Bay Trees	29, 31	Fraxinus	25	Mulberries	15, 26	Spiraea	22, 37
Berberis	18, 29, 36	Gardenia	30	Nectarines	8	Spraying	5
Bignonia	34	Gelsemium	35	Nephrolepis	44	Spray Pumps	5
Biotas	39	Genista	20	Nerium	32	Spruce	41
Blackberries	14	Ginkgo	27	Norfolk Island Pine	44	Sterculia	27
Boxwood	29, 36	Gold Dust Tree	28	Oak	27, 33	Strawberry Tree	28
Buddleia	18	Golden Rain Tree	25	Olea	32	Sulpho-Tobacco Soap	5
Buxus	29, 36	Grape Fruit	44	Oleander	32	Sweet Gum	25
Callicarpa	19	Grapes	14	Olives	16	Sycamore	26
Calycanthus	19	Guava	43	Oranges	44	Symphoricarpus	22
Camellias	29	Gynerium	38	Ornamental Grasses	38	Syringa	22
Camphor	43	Hackberry	25	Osmanthus	32	Tabernamontana	45
Cape Jasmine	30	Hardy Orange, Japan	36	Othera	32	Tamarix	23
Castanea	24	Hedera	35	Palms	45	Taxus	42
Catalpa	25	Hemlock	42	Pampas Grass	38	Tea Olive	32
Ceanothus	19	Hibiscus	17, 45	Pandanus	46	Tea Plant	33
Cedrus	39	Holly	31	Paulownia	26	Tecoma	45
Celtis	25	Honeysuckle	21, 35	Peaches	8, 26	Texas Umbrella	46
Cephalotaxus	39	Hovenia	25	Pears	10	Thea Bohea	33
Cerasus	25, 36	Hydrangea	20	Pecans	12	Thuya	39, 42
Cercis	25	Ilex	31	Peonies	21	Tilia	27
Chamaerops	30, 45	Illicium	31	Periploca	35	Trumpet Vine	34
Cherries	7, 25	India Rubber Tree	44	Periwinkle	36	Tsuga	42
Chestnuts	12, 24	Iris	20	Persica	26	Tulip Tree	25
Chilopsis	19	Ivy	34, 35	Persimmons	10	Ulmus	27
Chinaberry	26	Japan Oleaster	15, 19, 30	Philadelphus	21	Varnish Tree	27
Chionanthus	19	Japan Quince	19, 37	Phoenix	46	Viburnum	23, 33
Cinnamomum	43	Jasminum	21, 45	Phytinia	32	Vinca	36
Citrus	36, 43	Judas Tree	25	Pilea	41	Virgilea	27
Clematis	35	Kalmia	31	Pinus (Pine)	41	Vitex	23
Clethra	19	Kentia	46	Pittosporum	33	Walnuts	13, 25
Cleyera	30	Kinkian, or Kumwat	44	Platanus	26	Weeping Mulberry	26
Corchorus	19	Koelreuteria	25	Plums	10, 26	Weigela	23
Cornus	25	Lagerstroemia	21	Podocarpus	40	White Fringe	19
Cotoneaster	30	Latania	46	Pomegranates	16, 22	Willow	27
Crab Apples	7, 27			Pomelo	44	Wistaria	23, 36
Crape Myrtle	21			Popinac	43	Yellow Jasmine	35
Crataegus	30			Poplar	26	Yew	39, 42
Cryptomeria	40			Populus	26	Yucca	33
Cucumber Tree	26			Privet	31, 37		
Cupressus	40			Prunus	22, 26		
Currants	14			Psidium	43		
Cycas	46						
Cydonia	19, 37						

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS

	Page		Page
Fruit Department	6-16	Ornamental Department—Coniferous Evergreens	38-42
Fungous Diseases	4	Deciduous Shrubs	17-23
Greenhouse Department	44-45	Deciduous Trees	24-27
Hints to Planters	3	Hedge Plants	36-37
Injurious Insects	3	Ornamental Grasses	38
Landscape Department	16	Palms	45-46
Miscellaneous Fruits	15	Roses	47-48
Nut-bearing Trees	12-13	Small Fruits	14
Ornamental Department—Broad-leaved Evergreen	27-33	Sub-Tropical Trees and Plants	43-44
Trees and Shrubs	27-33	Suggestions to Correspondents	2
Climbers	34-36	Trees and Plants, number required to an acre	3

P. J. Berckmans Co.

Incorporated

Fruitland Nurseries

Augusta, Ga.
